



THE GLEICHEN CALL



Tenth Year, No. 43

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917

Per Year \$1.50

Ouelletteville Patriotic Social Nets \$131.00

The ladies of Ouelletteville held a basket social in the Wheatfield school last Thursday evening, the proceeds of which was donated to the Patriotic Fund.

There is much credit due to the ladies for the splendid effort made by them for such a noble cause. The sum raised by the sale of baskets and coffee amounted to \$131 which has been forwarded to headquarters through the Cluny branch of the Union Bank of Canada.

After the sale of baskets those present spent an enjoyable evening dancing to the music furnished by the Corbiel Bros. There is also much credit due to the auctioneer, Mr. Joe Corbiel, for the manner in which he handled the sale of baskets.

John S. Wyndham Generous Donations

Mr. John S. Wyndham, the well-known rancher, was in town last week and gave Manager Cameron, of the Bank of Commerce, a cheque for \$350 which he asked him to divide among the various patriotic funds as follows:

Canadian Patriotic Fund	\$50
Red Cross Society	50
Overseas Aircraft Fund	50
Prisoners of War Fund	50
Belgian Relief Fund	50
Naval Relief Fund	50
Y.M.C.A.	50

Sailors' Relief Fund

The Gleichen committee of the British Sailors' Relief Fund hope soon to reach the \$1,000 mark and urge those who have not yet done their share to do so as soon as it is possible. The following donations are thankfully acknowledged:

Previously acknowledged	\$477 75
J. A. MacDonald	5 00
Wm. Kirkup	5 00
W. H. Goodwin	10 00
John Buckley	25 00
Jack Wyndham	50 00
Gleichen Stampede	200 00
Total	\$772 75

Pioneer School Report

Appended is a list of the pupils who passed the examinations of the Pioneer School. We would be very pleased if all the teachers would send us monthly reports for publication:

Lawrence Manner	93
Edith Glambeck	80
Dale Schnebly	77
Willie Burk	75
Marshall Schnebly	73
Zella Saunders	73
Winifred Manner	70
Elizabeth Glambeck	70
Blanche Chaffin	69
Carl Glambeck	65
Curtis Burk	63
Miss Louise C. McIvar, teacher.	

Sergt.-Major Roberts Writes Interestingly

The following interesting letter has been received by F. C. Vigar from Gleichen's former chief of

police, Jack Roberts, from London, England:

Dear Frank,—How are you getting along these days? I have been a long time writing, but better late than never. I hear your Frankie has been wounded again, but have not seen him, yet believe he is in a hospital in the north of England somewhere. In all probability I shall see him when he gets out and about again. Believe me you and Mrs. Vigar have my heart-felt sympathy, and I hope and trust he is not seriously hurt.

As for myself, of course, you know they had to break up my battalion for reinforcements, and I have been left here in England. They have offered me a commission but I don't want it as I am better off as I am in every way. I have been across to France with some men for drafts but did not stay very long. They are keeping me here as instructor.

Some of the Gleichen men in the 82nd Battalion have been knocked out.

Rod Gooderham is missing. The chap who peddled milk for Charley Millie has been killed. Johnson, who worked for McConnell, was wounded.

The lad Brown, who worked for Jack James, was reported wounded, but I heard unofficially he is missing.

A sergeant of the 31st Battalion said Bert Woods was missing. Poor old Johnston, the Bassano "Mountie", was killed.

Two or three of the Namaka boys have been wounded.

My brother Arthur has been reported wounded, but I can get no trace of him or find out what hospital he is in. I received a letter from the adjutant of his battalion who said that in the attack on Sept. 26th the were just three men left with a machine gun out of the crew. Then two of these were wounded and the last seen of my brother he was wounded and the only man left at the gun. They don't know where he got to after that. I am beginning to fear the worst, but the strange part is he does not write.

Well, Frank, how is Gleichen looking and how is business with you? Things are very dear in this country now, and London is in darkness at night. I was in London when they brought down one of the zepps—some sight.

I see by the papers that Sam Hughes has resigned, and nearly time, too. Believe me he has made some box-up of things over here. About all he seems good for is to have his photo in the papers and to shoot off hot air.

Give my regards to all old friends and best wish for Mrs. Vigar and yourself. I remain, Your sincere friend, JACK ROBERTS.

Rev. Wm. Shearer will give an illustrated lecture on Sunday night at 7:30 in the Union Church in Gleichen. Subject, "Home Mission from the Pacific to the Atlantic." Special offering will be taken on behalf of the moral and social reform work of Alberta. All are welcome. Also at Cluny in the afternoon at 8 o'clock.

Next Wednesday, January 17th, a sewing bee will be held in the Red Cross Rooms. All are asked to attend and help in the good work.

All Oddfellows are requested to make a special effort to be present at the regular meeting next Monday night as important business will come before the meeting concerning the welfare of the lodge and the brothers who have enlisted.

Ratepayers to Discuss Electric Light Buying

At the first meeting of the new Town Council last Friday night the only business transacted was the passing of a few accounts and the passing of two short by-laws necessary in making the officers actions legal. The question of taxing all businesses was discussed but laid over for a month.

After much discussion a motion was passed at the request of F. C. Vigar requesting the mayor to call a meeting of the ratepayers to discuss his offer to sell the town his electric light plant. The mayor has since set the date for Tuesday, January 16th, at 8 p.m., in Thos. Henderson's office.

This will be an important meeting every citizen should attend it. Mr. Vigar will be present to fully explain his proposition, and as the Council has a report of an expert on the plant and been studying the matter for some months they should be ready to express their opinions on the matter.

Pte. Bert Robinson Wounded Four Places

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey:—

Just a line to wish you the compliments of the season, not forgetting Levitt. I have not been away from Canada long, I have been to France and was in the heaviest of the Somme fighting. There were some exciting times.

As you see by the map, the advance was on the town of Bapume. I was in the scrape when we took the town of Courcellette. Our lines are about two miles from Bapume and are in a valley. I'm afraid if the town is not taken before cold weather, our fellows will have to fall back up the hill for about a mile as the valley is rather too warm.

In an advance made in front of Courcellette on Oct. 8th I was wounded in four places, shrapnel wounds in the foot, hip arm, and a rifle bullet through the calf of the leg was the worst, although it has healed outwardly, the nerve of the foot has been injured and keeps me in some pain. I get around on a stick and hope to be well soon. I am at a lovely convalescent home now. Was in hospital only six weeks.

Hope you are all well. Say hello to those I know in the store.

Yours sincerely, BURT ROBINSON

F. J. Gant, who has been teller in the Royal Bank since last May, has gone on a visit to his home in Ontario and will be located at another point when he returns west. While in Gleichen he made many friends who regret his departure. J. T. Gendron has arrived from Wayburn, Sask., to fill this position.

"The Rosary" drew a big house Tuesday night and every person was well pleased with the show, more particularly the Irish. The same company will return here in two or three months and it is safe to say a crowd of house will greet them. The dance that followed was also very much enjoyed.

ESTRAY—Four cattle, branded UM on right ribs, under notch, on left and right ear on top. Two roan cows, one muley and other with calf. Red 3 year old steer and red yearling heifer. \$5 reward per head. Apply James Hamilton, Vulcan, R. 2. 45

Cragantler News Items

Hans and Thorald Nielson, who have been spending the Xmas. holidays here have returned to Winnipeg to resume their military duties.

As a result of the visit of our school trustees to Calgary we hope to see the school, which has been closed so long, re-opened at no distant date.

J. Grant, our local authority on irrigation has returned from a visit to headquarters at Calgary. He has not much to say concerning proposed changes in the service, but seemed chiefly impressed by the excessive dryness obtaining in the "Hog" town.

The many friends of Wm. Dankworth, the well-known threshing expert, who has gone to Portland to spend the winter, will be interested to know that there is a well-founded rumour circulating that while he will enjoy his honeymoon as well. Peter Book, who departed a short while before, is hooked for best man by those in the know.

Measrs. Carl Sheets and H. H. Ellis, were sponsors of an enjoyable dance at the School House, which auspiciously wound up the harvest season. Many regrets were expressed at the absence of the graceful dancers Mesdames Fred, Dankworth and Carl Sheets, who were on an extended trip to Calgary, from which they returned tired but triumphant.

The sympathy of the whole district is tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Ramussen, whose daughter, Dagnia, passed away on Monday January 1. She had been attending the Olds Agricultural School, and on her way home to spend the Christmas holidays the train was poorly heated, causing her to take a very severe cold, which with other complications resulted in her death at the age of nineteen years. She was well-known and liked by all in this district, and also in Gleichen, where she attended school about four years ago. A beautiful silver-grey plush casket was obtained from G. W. Evans, the undertaker, which was followed by many friends and relatives to the Standard cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed and the remains laid in its last resting place.

Have you paid for your CALL?

Paper is going up in price and all subscriptions must be paid in advance to the CALL.

THE TOWN OF GLEICHEN Public Notice

A public meeting of the ratepayers of the Town of Gleichen will be held in Mr. Henderson's Office, Crowfoot Street, on Tuesday, January 16th, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of considering Mr. F. C. Vigar's electric light offer and other civic problems.

Dated at Gleichen this Eighth day of January, A.D., 1917.

G. H. FARQUHARSON, Mayor.

FOR SALE—a few choice white Wyandotte cockerels. W. H. James, Gleichen. 45

Coming Events

Charges are 25c per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Jan. 12—Pioneer Box Social.

Jan. 16—Ratepayers public meeting.

Jan. 17—Red Cross sewing bee.

Jan. 25—H. W. Hallowell's auction sale.

Jan. 19—Skating Rink party.

Feb. 3—Hamburg-Hollingshead Recital.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Fourth Friday in each month—Regular meeting of Alberta Star Chapter No 18. O. E. S.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice.

FOUND—Black sow with five young pigs. A. N. McLeay, Gleichen. 45

W. H. Quail of Claresholm will pay a fair reward for information that will lead to the recovery of any of these brands T-T right ribs, G> left hip ZP right ribs, left ear under and over, right ear under nick, left hip. 51

FOR SALE—Gentle milch cows, close to profit. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville. 46

ESTRAY—Red heifer, 2 year old next spring, some white marks on face. On left ribs is branded SU. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. P. H. Stumpf, sec. 16-19 21, Milo. 44

ESTRAY—Two black and one bay colt coming three years, branded Z on left thigh, one black colt has white strip on face. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery of each. Geo. Riches, phone R918, Gleichen. 44

ESTRAY—Roan mare, weight about 1200 lbs., branded on left thigh. \$5 reward for information leading to recovery. R. Shore, Queenstown. 42

ESTRAY—One bay mare and one bay yearling horse branded with on left shoulder. \$10 reward for the return of each. J. C. Woodburn, Cluny. 42

FOR SALE—Duroc Jersey Boars, Ready for use apply R. B. Hayes. 43

FOR SALE—Ladies fur-lined coat in good condition. Apply at this office. 36

WANTED

Several parties to take contracts for breaking new land on a large ranch lying east of Gleichen on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, apply in writing to P. O. Box 707, Calgary. 44

THE BIG SALE

35 CASES OF HIGH CLASSED DRY GOODS AND SHOES

That we purchased at a rate on the dollar from the Brewster Co., Banff, will be put on Sale Saturday, January 20th.

The people of Gleichen know we are not given to "shoot hot air" in our ads. as a justification for giving long credits and at the same time securing ridiculous profit.

Remember we have bought this stock at a price that we can retail it at a profit and then charge less than other merchants actually have to pay. We know what we are talking about.

SATURDAY Specials

Best quality B. C. Sugar, per sack	\$1.80
Orchard City Tomatoes, 2 can for 85c	
Canned Corn, per can	15c
Canned Peas, per can	15c
Canned Beans, per can	15c
Royal Crown Soap	2 for 45c
Choice Mixed Nuts, per pound	1.40c
Nice Fresh Oranges, per dozen	25c
Large Lemons, per dozen	25c
Quaker Oats in Package, each	25c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes	3 for 25c
Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour, per bag	\$4.90
Twenty only Boxes of Apples, per box	\$1.50
Sweet and Sour choice Pickles, gallon glass jar	\$1.15
Famous K. C. Jams of all kinds, each	75c

EXTRA SPECIALS

200 lbs. Brookfield Best Quality Creamery Butter, sold in Calgary at 50c, on sale Saturday at 2 lbs. for 75c (None sold to merchants at this price.)

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY, Ltd.

PROSPECT FARM

I am instructed by F. W. Crandall, owner of "Prospect Farm", three miles northwest of Gleichen, that his interests are such he is not able to give proper attention to this farm, and has placed it in my hands for a short time to dispose of.

This is one of the best farms in this district, and being so near in should make a fine home.

There is a Spring on the place, and all usual improvements.

Call on me at once for terms and conditions.

Thos. Henderson, Gleichen.

A JENSEN, of STANDARD

is offering his excellent business of

Livery and Transfer For Sale

as he is taking up the Ford Auto business entirely.

An excellent business is now being done and possession can be had immediately. Apply to

A. JENSEN, STANDARD

SIR PENYWERN'S WIFE

FLORENCE WARDEN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued.)

"I mean that as you won't tell me what is in your mind, I must tell you what is in mine. In the first place, in giving fifty pounds, blindfold, to the first knave who makes a demand for it."

"A demand!" echoed Daphne, alarmed.

"Why, yes. Of course the letter you took out of the hedge this evening contained a demand for that sum of money, and the demand was probably accompanied by threats."

"She hung her head."

"As I was saying, when I fulfilled my promise to do whatever you wished, by paying fifty pounds to a blackmailer."

"No, no. Not that—indeed."

"Well, when I put the money—there were two five-pound notes and the rest was gold—all I had by me."

"Thank you so very much."

"Not at all. When I put the money in the hedge it was with no benevolent intention towards the gentlemen who are living on you and me."

"Why will you say such things?"

"I'm telling you the plain truth, Daphne, you mustn't let yourself be frightened by words. I gave the money in order to bring matters to a head as quickly as possible."

"She gave a sigh of relief."

"Oh, Pen, and I'm so grateful to you. For it will be the end of everything. We shall never be troubled any more. Fifty pounds was all I wanted to end it."

"He looked at her with amazement as well as affection."

"Why, you simple child," he said gently, "you don't suppose the gang will be satisfied with that when they have got it so easily?"

"Her face became clouded with anxiety again."

"Yes, they will. I'm sure they will," she said obstinately. "He—I mean they—"

"He smiled and she faltered, and the tears came into her eyes."

"He patted her hand gently."

"My dear child," he said, "what will happen is this. The fifty pounds will be taken, and another note will be left very shortly, tomorrow, most likely, urging that fifty pounds is not enough for the needs of the person in distress. And a demand will be made for another fifty. You will ask me to pay it, and I shall do so, according to my promise. Presently, during the next week, the gang will suddenly become too friendly."

"Daphne, who took care not to come down until both Sir Penywern and Lady Acrise were seated, was terribly pale and haggard-looking. But neither of the others made any comment on her looks. Even Lady Acrise recognized that it would be discreet not to see anything."

"Sir Penywern was uneasy and anxious, and was gazing at the door as if he expected an unwelcome visitor. This being perceived by the two ladies, they found themselves watching the door, too, and the meal passed in the most uncomfortable fashion for everybody."

"Daphne took care, for one thing, never to meet her husband's eyes; while Lady Acrise studied the countenances of both her companions furtively, keeping up a flow of inconsequent talk which the other two, in the circumstances, welcomed heartily as leaving them at liberty to be silent."

"But after breakfast, as Daphne feared, she became her aunt's easy prey."

"Lady Acrise trotted after her into the conservatory, where Daphne's first care was her little birds."

"Then, for the first time, Lady Acrise dropped the mask and spoke with unmistakable anxiety."

"Daphne," she said, "this is getting too terrible! There were people running about all over the grounds last night, up to quite late. You and Sir Penywern left me alone, and I had nothing to do but to look out at the moon. Well, the moon wasn't all I saw."

"Daphne turned round in desperation."

"If you saw anybody in the grounds," she said quickly, "it was Pen and I. We were out quite late."

"Oh!" said Lady Acrise, drily. "Then your excuse of a headache was just to get rid of me, I suppose, dear?"

"No, no, of course not. I thought a walk in the grounds would do me good, and I went out—for a few moments. That was all."

"And you were waving a pocket-handkerchief from the terrace," said Lady Acrise.

"Not, of course," she went on hastily, "that there's any harm in waving a pocket-handkerchief. But it looked just as if you and Sir Penywern—and some other person, were playing some sort of child's game, Puss in the Corner, you know, or Blind Man's Buff, or something of that sort."

Daphne was silent. Lady Acrise had seen too much, that was clear. She went on:

"Of course, there's no harm in playing Blind Man's Buff in one's garden, but—won't it make the servants talk, dear?"

"Oh, I can't help it if they do talk," said Daphne with a gesture of impatience. "How can one help servants talking. You've said yourself one can't."

"No. But one can be a little discreet, and see that there is nothing for them to go upon."

"There's always something to gossip about in every house," said Daphne.

"Not generally so much as there is here," retorted Lady Acrise, suddenly dropping something of her honeyed sweetness, and speaking with asperity.

"Well, we needn't say any more about it," said Daphne hastily.

"No dear. But I'm thankful you're going away out of this distressing atmosphere of gossip and little mysteries."

though there's nothing that I may ask you, there is one warning I may give you. It's just this. Don't have anything to do personally with these people, or this person, or whoever it is. If you want money for them, come to me for it, and I will give it. But don't go yourself to fetch their letters out of hedges; it's undignified, and it's dangerous. Send me to fetch your letters, and I promise you that I'll bring them."

She was staring at him in bewilderment and alarm.

"Yes, and you would watch for the people who brought the letters, and—"

"I wouldn't watch," he said shortly. "And then, after a pause, he added, drily: 'There'll be no need. We're giving them a long rope, and they'll hang themselves without any more trouble on our part.'"

Once more that look of horror came over her face and roused his worst fears. If only she would confess to him! If only she would open her heart and let him know just how far she was involved in the tragedy of Rathbone's death!

But his lips were sealed. Even in that one moment when he stood looking at her with yearning eyes, he saw her flinch, and grow shy, as if doubting his word.

So he drew her gently towards him, and saying in a tender whisper, "Good-night, my dear," kissed her lightly on the forehead, between the waves of her fair hair.

Then, still holding her hands, he stood back, and looked at her steadily.

"God take care of you, and put it in your heart to tell me the whole truth—some day," he said solemnly.

And then, as he heard a sob in her throat, and felt her struggling convulsively to free herself, he put the strongest possible constraint upon his own feelings and went quickly out of the room.

He paced up and down the corridor outside, listening, hearing an occasional sob, which seemed to tear at his own yearning heart, and sometimes a faint moan of distress.

Again and again he was tempted to go in, to take her in his arms, to plead with her, to try to drag down the barrier which stood between them.

But he fought down the impulse, knowing that he must stand by his pledged word; knowing, too, that time and circumstances would both work for him, and that he must wait, wait patiently.

CHAPTER XVIII.

There was a strong feeling of constraint about the little party which met at breakfast on the following morning.

Daphne, who took care not to come down until both Sir Penywern and Lady Acrise were seated, was terribly pale and haggard-looking. But neither of the others made any comment on her looks. Even Lady Acrise recognized that it would be discreet not to see anything."

"Sir Penywern was uneasy and anxious, and was gazing at the door as if he expected an unwelcome visitor. This being perceived by the two ladies, they found themselves watching the door, too, and the meal passed in the most uncomfortable fashion for everybody."

"Daphne took care, for one thing, never to meet her husband's eyes; while Lady Acrise studied the countenances of both her companions furtively, keeping up a flow of inconsequent talk which the other two, in the circumstances, welcomed heartily as leaving them at liberty to be silent."

"But after breakfast, as Daphne feared, she became her aunt's easy prey."

"Lady Acrise trotted after her into the conservatory, where Daphne's first care was her little birds."

"Then, for the first time, Lady Acrise dropped the mask and spoke with unmistakable anxiety."

"Daphne," she said, "this is getting too terrible! There were people running about all over the grounds last night, up to quite late. You and Sir Penywern left me alone, and I had nothing to do but to look out at the moon. Well, the moon wasn't all I saw."

"Daphne turned round in desperation."

"If you saw anybody in the grounds," she said quickly, "it was Pen and I. We were out quite late."

"Oh!" said Lady Acrise, drily. "Then your excuse of a headache was just to get rid of me, I suppose, dear?"

"No, no, of course not. I thought a walk in the grounds would do me good, and I went out—for a few moments. That was all."

"And you were waving a pocket-handkerchief from the terrace," said Lady Acrise.

"Not, of course," she went on hastily, "that there's any harm in waving a pocket-handkerchief. But it looked just as if you and Sir Penywern—and some other person, were playing some sort of child's game, Puss in the Corner, you know, or Blind Man's Buff, or something of that sort."

Daphne was silent. Lady Acrise had seen too much, that was clear. She went on:

"Of course, there's no harm in playing Blind Man's Buff in one's garden, but—won't it make the servants talk, dear?"

"Oh, I can't help it if they do talk," said Daphne with a gesture of impatience. "How can one help servants talking. You've said yourself one can't."

"No. But one can be a little discreet, and see that there is nothing for them to go upon."

"There's always something to gossip about in every house," said Daphne.

"Not generally so much as there is here," retorted Lady Acrise, suddenly dropping something of her honeyed sweetness, and speaking with asperity.

"Well, we needn't say any more about it," said Daphne hastily.

"No dear. But I'm thankful you're going away out of this distressing atmosphere of gossip and little mysteries."

"I'll keep faith, never fear. But, although there's nothing that I may ask you, there is one warning I may give you. It's just this. Don't have anything to do personally with these people, or this person, or whoever it is. If you want money for them, come to me for it, and I will give it. But don't go yourself to fetch their letters out of hedges; it's undignified, and it's dangerous. Send me to fetch your letters, and I promise you that I'll bring them."

She was staring at him in bewilderment and alarm.

"Yes, and you would watch for the people who brought the letters, and—"

"I wouldn't watch," he said shortly. "And then, after a pause, he added, drily: 'There'll be no need. We're giving them a long rope, and they'll hang themselves without any more trouble on our part.'"

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

Boy Scout Notes

The King's Message to the Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association

Recently Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts' Association, forwarded a specially bound copy of his book, "Scouting for Boys," to His Majesty the King, with the King's Secretary, in reply to Sir Robert's letter which accompanied the book, stating:

"I am commanded to thank you for the book, and at the same time to congratulate you upon the very satisfactory record of the Boy Scouts' Association since the war broke out. That upwards of 50,000 Scoutmasters and Scouts have joined the naval and military forces and given a good account of themselves, while the organization has succeeded in bringing on the King with increased numbers and efficiency, must be most gratifying to yourself and to all who have the welfare of the movement at heart."

Purely Canadian Scouting stories have been more noticeable by their absence than presence in the shelves of boys' books, but there comes to light now a splendid story written by a Canadian Scoutmaster, Rev. H. A. Cody, whose books along other lines are known all over Canada and the United States. Mr. Cody in writing this splendid story has used the Scout Law as a basis for a healthy boyish story with characters whose like may be found in every locality. The setting of the story is St. John and vicinity. Boy Scouts will welcome this edition to their libraries.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, writing in the November edition of the Headquarters Gazette, states: The development of sea scouting has done valuable national service in supplying coast watchers to the Admiralty. The training there has perfected the lads in sailing and discipline, and gives promise of greater national value in the near future.

The responsibility for this success rests on the Sea Scout officers and the coast-watching Commissioners, men who for the most part have done their work unseen and even, I am afraid, at some disadvantage at certain places. But they have had the courage to carry on under the feeling that their work was worth while, and events have now proved it to be so. The work that these officers have put in on the coast-watching service is beyond praise. They have loyally co-operated with the policy of Headquarters, and have fathered the boys on duty in a really practical and effective way.

The living quarters, which were at first often of a ramshackle description, are now, though not exactly bouillottes, comfortable and healthy. The boys are well clad, and the Sea Scout uniform has been universally adopted for coast watching service, and meets the full approval of the naval authorities. The smartness and discipline of the patrols is now an accomplished fact, and the Scouts have distinguished themselves in numerous instances in life-saving, prompt dispatch riding, fire extinguishing, and various confidential services. Their efficiency in signaling, as well as in cooking their own food, practice of first-aid and nursing, self-care and physical development, as well as elementary seamanship, are in very many centres being taken seriously in hand by the officers. Such training is a grand step. It gives occupation and fills in the spare time between duties, which is liable otherwise to hang heavy and to bring about the evils which Satan proverbially manages to supply idle hands. The above training not only fills this need, but it is an education which opens to the boy's future prospects and promises to have a real value for the country. Thus the coast-watching duty, where properly utilized can do a double good—a service to the country and a service to the boys themselves.

The extract from the diary of a Manchester Boy Scout on coastguard duty reads as follows: "Wednesday: Had a very decent night. Received messages about the raid (Zeppelin) and as H— and I were alone we had a rather exciting time. We called the military, as instructed, and our six-hour watch passed like a few minutes. H— and I had a complete charge of 16 miles of coast. We came on duty at twelve o'clock midnight. It is a very windy night. The lookout box in which I am now writing is a small place about 5 ft. by 8 ft. with windows on the three sides which look out to sea. It has a stove, cupboard, various telephones, signals, revolvers, rifles, clock, telescope, etc. H— has now the revolver, etc. round his waist. He is, of course, out duty outside. He comes in every few minutes passing remarks about the night. We work the watches like this. H— and I come on duty at twelve midnight, and we are relieved at 6 a.m. Those who come on at 6 a.m. stay until 12 midday, and so on, all doing six hours each. Between times we have two hours patrol duty. Our duties consist of keeping a sharp lookout and answering calls. We made milk for all of us this morning with one tin condensed milk and four malt tablets, which we had with shredded wheat (and also to drink). It was fine."

The Silver Lining

A Riverside mother was injured in a motor-car accident lately and a few days afterward her little boy said: "Mamma, I am glad you were hurt."

"No dear. But I'm thankful you're going away out of this distressing atmosphere of gossip and little mysteries."

"I'll keep faith, never fear. But, although there's nothing that I may ask you, there is one warning I may give you. It's just this. Don't have anything to do personally with these people, or this person, or whoever it is. If you want money for them, come to me for it, and I will give it. But don't go yourself to fetch their letters out of hedges; it's undignified, and it's dangerous. Send me to fetch your letters, and I promise you that I'll bring them."

She was staring at him in bewilderment and alarm.

"Yes, and you would watch for the people who brought the letters, and—"

Big Colonization Scheme

Canadian Pacific Announces Plans for Farms for Returned Veterans

The Canadian Pacific Railway, through its Department of Natural Resources, now makes an official announcement of its plans whereby its land holdings in Western Canada are placed at the disposal of such men who, having seen active service in the British forces in the European war, are desirous of taking up agricultural work at the close of hostilities.

After defining that amongst the many big problems to be faced by the British Empire after the war is the return to civil life of the many millions of men who, as volunteer soldiers, have taken part in the great struggle, the company recognizes "that active service in this cause will have created a desire on the part of many men who, before the war, were engaged in the work, to take up under employment, and that of this number a considerable proportion will be desirous of obtaining land upon which they can create farm homes."

"Western Canada offers one of the best opportunities in the British Empire for those men who may wish to engage in farming. While of course in all this westward of the four seasons," he also states that "one state has shown that forty-six per cent. of farmers, nearly half, leave all their machines out under open sky. Only sixteen per cent. house all their tools."

Is it any wonder that we are called a wasteful nation when we allow fifty million dollars' worth of valuable property to depreciate in the most rapid manner? Do you have a share in this enormous waste? If so, why? Is it because it is more economical to buy machinery than to take care of it?

The extraordinary conditions which prevail at present, and which will continue to prevail for at least a few years, are bound to exert an influence upon the supply and probably upon the price of farm machinery. Metal is used extensively in the construction of the vast majority of modern farm implements and machines. The various metals are also in great demand by the nations at war, and as a result they have not only advanced greatly in price, but there is also considerable difficulty in obtaining an ample supply of that commodity. It is entirely possible that conditions may develop which will make it impossible to promptly and completely supply the demand for farm machinery.

The unusual conditions make it more than ordinary important that the machines and implements be so cared for that another season of service may be obtained from them if necessary. As a matter of fact, the life of the average farm implement is only about half as long as it should be and the reason they are so short-lived is that they are allowed to deteriorate much more during the season when they are not in use than they do while at work. Rusted metal, rotted wood, the neglect of complicated and delicate parts, are the principal factors in putting machines out of commission.

The company in the way of advances of building and fencing material, livestock implements and seed grain.

In case where the Examining Committee is satisfied that the colonist is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the first year of his occupation, financial assistance in the way of cash advances not exceeding one-half the value of any work done by the purchaser in permanently improving the farm may be made.

On each Improved Farm Colony a Central Control Farm will be established and operated by the company, in charge of a colony superintendent. The colonist's operations will be directed by the advice of the superintendent, and the central farm will be used for purposes of demonstration, to maintain service animals and to keep on hand the larger and more expensive machinery which the individual farmers would probably not be able to buy at first, for the use of which a fixed daily charge will be made. Assisted Colonization Farmers will also receive the benefit of instructive directions given by the company's inspectors.

Land will be sold to bona fide settlers only, settlement and occupation being the basis of the contract. Evidence will be required periodically that this requirement has been complied with. The maximum amount of land sold to one man is 160 acres under the Improved Farm scheme, with a reduction to eighty acres in cases of irregular land, and 320 acres of non-irrigable land under the Assisted Colonization scheme, but adjoining land will be as far as possible reserved for future extensions and for pasture.

The terms of payment provided are very easy. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, land will be sold on a twenty-year basis, and the first payment will not be due until two years after the date of the contract in the Improved Farm scheme, the colonist will occupy the farm as tenant for three years, and will not be required to make any payment in the nature of rent until the end of three years when an amount equal to six per cent. on the cost of permanent improvements will be charged for each year that has passed since the colonist went into occupation. The colonist will at that date enter into an agreement to purchase the land on a twenty-year basis, and will make his first payment on account of that contract one year later. No water rental will be charged for the first two years on irrigable land. The cost of permanent improvements and any cash advances made will in the case of both schemes be added to the purchase price of the land and thereby spread over a twenty-year basis of repayment. Livestock implements and seed will be secured by lien notes or mortgages.

The announcement concludes: "The project has been formulated and brought into force with a keen desire on the part of the company to do its share in recognizing the work of men who have fought for the empire, and who desire to take up farming at the close of the war, and while it is recognized that the

scheme must of necessity contain something of philanthropy in the way of easy terms and material assistance in the earlier years of the colonist's efforts, it is not intended to do otherwise than administer these farms on a thoroughly businesslike basis, or to allow them to be taken up except by men who are earnest in their intention to try and make a success of farming and who have the foundation qualifications to justify an expectation of success."

The Forsaken Machines

Life of the Average Farm Implement Only About Half as Long as it Should Be

Maybe the question is a little impertinent, but we are going to ask anyway. Where is your drill, plow, mowing machine, tillage tools, etc.? Yourself is the one to whom the answer should be given and it is up to each one to make his answer such as will satisfy himself.

A reliable authority who has unusual opportunities for finding out the real conditions upon this important question estimates that "over fifty million dollars' worth of farm machines stand continuously untended for in all this westward of the four seasons." He also states that "one state has shown that forty-six per cent. of farmers, nearly half, leave all their machines out under open sky. Only sixteen per cent. house all their tools."

Is it any wonder that we are called a wasteful nation when we allow fifty million dollars' worth of valuable property to depreciate in the most rapid manner? Do you have a share in this enormous waste? If so, why? Is it because it is more economical to buy machinery than to take care of it?

The extraordinary conditions which prevail at present, and which will continue to prevail for at least a few years, are bound to exert an influence upon the supply and probably upon the price of farm machinery. Metal is used extensively in the construction of the vast majority of modern farm implements and machines. The various metals are also in great demand by the nations at war, and as a result they have not only advanced greatly in price, but there is also considerable difficulty in obtaining an ample supply of that commodity. It is entirely possible that conditions may develop which will make it impossible to promptly and completely supply the demand for farm machinery.

The unusual conditions make it more than ordinary important that the machines and implements be so cared for that another season of service may be obtained from them if necessary. As a matter of fact, the life of the average farm implement is only about half as long as it should be and the reason they are so short-lived is that they are allowed to deteriorate much more during the season when they are not in use than they do while at work. Rusted metal, rotted wood, the neglect of complicated and delicate parts, are the principal factors in putting machines out of commission.

The company in the way of advances of building and fencing material, livestock implements and seed grain.

In case where the Examining Committee is satisfied that the colonist is unable to provide living expenses for himself and his family during the first year of his occupation, financial assistance in the way of cash advances not exceeding one-half the value of any work done by the purchaser in permanently improving the farm may be made.

On each Improved Farm Colony a Central Control Farm will be established and operated by the company, in charge of a colony superintendent. The colonist's operations will be directed by the advice of the superintendent, and the central farm will be used for purposes of demonstration, to maintain service animals and to keep on hand the larger and more expensive machinery which the individual farmers would probably not be able to buy at first, for the use of which a fixed daily charge will be made. Assisted Colonization Farmers will also receive the benefit of instructive directions given by the company's inspectors.

Land will be sold to bona fide settlers only, settlement and occupation being the basis of the contract. Evidence will be required periodically that this requirement has been complied with. The maximum amount of land sold to one man is 160 acres under the Improved Farm scheme, with a reduction to eighty acres in cases of irregular land, and 320 acres of non-irrigable land under the Assisted Colonization scheme, but adjoining land will be as far as possible reserved for future extensions and for pasture.

The terms of payment provided are very easy. In the Assisted Colonization scheme, land will be sold on a twenty-year basis, and the first payment will not be due until two years after the date of the contract in the Improved Farm scheme, the colonist will occupy the farm as tenant for three years, and will not be required to make any payment in the nature of rent until the end of three years when an amount equal to six per cent. on the cost of permanent improvements will be charged for each year that has passed since the colonist went into occupation. The colonist will at that date enter into an agreement to purchase the land on a twenty-year basis, and will make his first payment on account of that contract one year later. No water rental will be charged for the first two years on irrigable land. The cost of permanent improvements and any cash advances made will in the case of both schemes be added to the purchase price of the land and thereby spread over a twenty-year basis of repayment. Livestock implements and seed will be secured by lien notes or mortgages.

The announcement concludes: "The project has been formulated and brought into force with a keen desire on the part of the company to do its share in recognizing the work of men who have fought for the empire, and who desire to take up farming at the close of the war, and while it is recognized that the

The right time to put a machine away is just as soon as its work is completed, but if you failed to do it then, it will pay to make a round-up of the farm and bring in all the forsaken machines. The hay loader that stands where it finished loading the last load of hay; the corn planter that you had to move out of your way when you cut or husked the corn; the binder under the tree; all of the various tools and machines, which together amount to an investment that it is wasteful to not look after.

A shed that will protect them from the weather can be erected at small expense. Even if the cost of a shed made of lumber, or other ordinary building material, seems too great, a shed can be made with a few poles for a frame and straw for roof and sides.

If the machine or implement is already rusted, it will pay to remove the rust and oil or grease the metal parts to keep rust from eating into them. A coat of paint will preserve the wooden parts. It requires no more time to do these things at the time the machines are put away than it does when they are wanted for work. The sum total of profanity would be considerably reduced if every man could hitch on to an implement that had been protected against rust and not have a fuss with rusted gears or shovels that will not scour when he gets it out in a busy season.—Successful Farming.

A Palace of Hay

At a harvest festival held at Bishopscote, Cal., the other day, the principal attraction was a great palace built of alfalfa. The city of Bishop is located in a hay-growing centre, so there was ample material with which to rear the unique structure. Baled alfalfa—more than one thousand tons of it—was used, and a number of men were employed for several weeks on the job.

The palace was designed to be an exhibit. It was ninety feet wide and one hundred and seventy feet long, beautifully proportioned, with an imposing entrance and walls tutored all the way around. At night it was outlined with hundreds of electric lights, making a picture more charming than it presented by day. It was built around and under towering Lombardy poplar and other trees and was open to the sky, but so arranged that all exhibits which required shade were protected.

The Moral Tragedy of Germany

The Arabian, the Mohar median and the Hun, each in his day proclaimed superiority and the creed of ruthlessness. Each devastated, but each was destroyed. Germany, the most consistent egoist of history, stripping herself of all impediments of tradition, scruple and international obligation, has challenged not only the military power, but also the intelligence and the conscience of mankind. Generations will pass after this war is over, and works meet for repentance will be wrought in pain and sorrow, before she will again enjoy the perfect confidence of the civilized nations.—New York Independent.

Realism

The Author: Well, how did you like my play? Didn't you think the church scene realistic?

The Critic: Intensely so. Why, a great many of us actually went to sleep while it was on.

Grand Old King at the Front

King Nicholson of Montenegro Visits Somme Battlefield

His Majesty King Nicholas of Montenegro visited the battlefields of the Somme the other day. The King wore his native costume, and added to it the enchantment of his own venerable and impressive presence.

Old now, his tiny kingdom overrun by his big and glutinous neighbor, Nicholas of the Black Mountain preserves has that fine loftiness of demeanor which was his in the days when he administered justice in person before his palace in Cetinje.

The visit to the front lasted only three days; it was upon the last of them—having upon the first two visited a hospital and the staff of one of the armies—that he motored up to the Somme battlefield.

It was a windy, chilly day, clear and rainless; at two o'clock along the front the enemy was shelling steadily with no particular object in view that anyone could discover; and the King, with a set of staff-maps to make things clear, showed a

CHILBLAINS

Finally and Quickly Cured with
EGYPTIAN LINIMENT
For Sale by All Dealers
DODD & CO., PROPRIETORS, Napanee, Ont.

A Terrible Indication

What a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives Thinks of the Liquor Traffic

Hon. N. E. Kendall, of Iowa, in the House of Representatives, in urging the House to pass the Webb Interstate Liquor Shipping Bill over the President's veto, spoke as follows:

"It is significant, Mr. Speaker, that in all the perverted oratory which has been indulged in, in all the insidious literature which has been circulated, in all the voluminous advertisements which have been negotiated, nobody has ventured to extenuate the saloon except as an agency of evil, too formidable to be overthrown. This circumstance is not remarkable. As a national institution it is all liability and no asset. As a local enterprise it is all burden and no benefit. The American dram shop cannot be defended upon any principle which appeals to the moral sensibility or the business intelligence of the community. It is a rebel against good government. It dictates nominations, purchases elections, corrupts the ballot, and falsifies the returns. It smirches the legislature, soils the executive and stains the judiciary. It is a foe of organized society. It overawes the pulpit, undermines the platform and subverts the press. It discredits the constitution, despises the statutes, denounces the congress and derides the courts. It is the destroyer of domestic happiness. It brutalizes the husband, desolates the wife, debauches the son and betrays the daughter. It is without concern for truth, without regard for honor, without reverence for virtue. It has no tolerance for church, no interest in schools, no consideration for home, no expectation of Heaven, no apprehension of hell. The patience of America is exhausted, and we shall temporize with the infamy no longer. All the manifold forces of sobriety, of decency, of respect for order, of loyalty to law, of love for mankind, are marshalling in invincible phalanx to pulverize the rum power. And they will eventually triumph, because their righteous warfare is sustained by the fervent hopes of all good men and sanctified by the holy prayers of all good women. I regret exceedingly to disagree with the President in the concluding hours of his administration. Upon all political issues I am disposed to acknowledge allegiance to the leader of my party; but upon a moral question such as this I refuse to surrender my convictions to him or to any other man." (Applause.)

—H. Arnold, M.B., M.C.P.S.

I thought Katherine figured on marrying Jack Hanson."

"She did; but another girl with more money outlived her."

"Did he make his money honest?"

"Dear me, I didn't think to ask him that."

"No."

"No. All I was particular about was knowing that he had it."

Teacher: Who can tell me the meaning of a "round robin"?

Bright Boy: Please, miss, it's what that burglar was doing last night when they nabbed him. — Buffalo Courier.

An entire Norwegian fleet of merchant vessels has been offered for sale to a syndicate of shipowners in the United States.

Use Rubber To Save Leather —It Is Needed In The War!

Rubber Supply Is Ample— Leather Is Scarce and Very High

Leather is being worn out faster today than ever before in the history of the world, while production is considerably less than a few years ago. While the consequent shortage is keenly felt by the civilian who has to pay half as much again for his own and his family's shoes, it is even more serious for the Government, which must supply hundreds of thousands of soldiers.

Rubber, too, is being used in enormous quantities on account of the war—one British manufacturer, for instance, is working on a rubber boot order for the army which will take 14,000,000 pounds of rubber, fabric and chemicals. But the supply, thanks to the great rubber plantations in Britain's tropical Dominions, is easily keeping up with the demands, and raw rubber, despite a war tax of 7½%, is actually cheaper today than before the war. So, though the fabric and chemicals used cost nearly double, rubber footwear has not gone up very much in price.

These conditions naturally are leading thoughtful, thrifty, patriotic Canadians to save leather just as much as possible by wearing rubbers, overshoes, high rubber boots and heavy farm rubbers. In addition to the very substantial saving in cost, rubber footwear has decided advantages for wet or cold weather around the farm or in the woods. The men like its warm, dry comfort under all conditions, and the women like the way it sheds the dirt instead of bringing it in to melt and track around the house. For the children, too, particularly if they are walking a long way to school, rubbers and overshoes mean a great deal in warmth, comfort and protection against colds.

"Doing Without" Rubbers or Overshoes Is Simply Thoughtless Extravagance

Duke of Connaught Remembers Boy Scouts

Nearly One Hundred Medals to Be Distributed

It is announced that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught before leaving Canada donated close on one hundred silver and bronze medals for distribution in the interests of the Boy Scouts Movement throughout Canada. These medals bear the effigies of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught with the royal coat of arms on the reverse side.

They will probably be distributed at awards in contests designed to further the work of the association in this country. Announcement of these contests will be made in the near future. The Duke of Connaught's great interest in the Boy Scouts' cause is well-known and this further signal proof of his approval will be greatly appreciated both by the Scouts of Canada and by all their friends.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: P. J. CHENEY, 303, Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Rumania's Weakness

The failure of the Rumanians to withstand the onrush of the Austro-German forces in Transylvania is attributed to their lack of guns. They also lack barbed wire, and a foolish adherence to the old style of Russian trench, which consists of a surface covering, instead of a deep dug-out. The correspondent who writes this affirms that in leadership the Rumanian generals are unversed in the new tactics of war. Instead of Rumania being prepared for the present order of warfare, they are very far behind the times.

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus, should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmedee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

Germany's Coming Mercantile Fleet

A writer to the old Quarterly Review is telling an astounding story in the pages of that magazine. In substance he says that 37,000 men are at work in the three government shipyards at Wilhelmshaven, Kiel, and Danzig, and 57,000 in the big private yards. All these yards are working 24 hours a day. The object of this lavish array of workers is to erect ships that will beat anything yet on the ocean, so that at one great stroke of united action, the Germans will capture the trade of the world.

One on Old Grouch

Farmer Hayrick: Mighty wet rain, ain't it, squire?
Squire Grouch: Ever hear of rain that wasn't wet, you idiot?
Farmer Hayrick: Yes, I did. According to Scripture, it once rained fire and brimstone, by gosh!

Canadian Wheat Through Hudson Bay

Season of Open Navigation May Be Longer Than Expected

A vessel arrived recently in a British port direct from Hudson Bay by way of Hudson Strait. Making due allowance for the probable slowness of the ship, she must have passed through the Strait not earlier than some day late in October. As Hudson Bay is easily navigable long after its outlet is closed by ice, this incident seems to show that navigation may be expected to remain open till about the first of November in any ordinary year. With the aid of trustworthy beacons and wireless telegraphy, freight carriers of special build and equipment ought to be able to make the passage later than an ordinary vessel can do.

If the open strait navigation season were prolonged even one month the utility of the route would be enormously increased, because the distance from Port Nelson, the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, to Liverpool is no greater than the distance to the same point from Montreal, while navigation conditions, except for ice, are much more favorable. A cargo of wheat from, say, Regina would reach Port Nelson as quickly as Fort William, and therefore the saving in distance would be about a thousand miles. Of course, for the greater part of the grain there would be a year's delay, with carrying charges, but in the end only carefully conducted experiments, long continued, will be able to tell the basis on which to operate the route. There need be no fear about return cargoes if the outward traffic is all right, for the people of the West will always be liberal consumers of imported goods. —Toronto Globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Our Atlantic Seaports
Canada Should Not Be Dependent Upon American Channels for Trade Movement

Now that the Canadian Government railways are linked up through from Winnipeg to Halifax, officials of that organization are more interested every year in the subject of co-operation between the East and the West.

In that connection an eastern official has recently sent to one in the West a clipping from a recent issue of *The Maritime Merchant*, a publication issued at Halifax. The item is as follows:

"A visitor from Ontario had inspected the terminals at Halifax and had been told of the probable expenditure required to complete the work planned. He had also visited St. John, looked over the terminal work done there in the last few years, and learned about the extent of the work projected in the main harbor and Courtenay Bay. Discussing the matter, he said in a jocular tone, and yet perhaps not altogether without a feeling that the remark was in a sense justified: 'You people are costing us a lot of money.'"

"The Halifax man to whom the remark was addressed made a reply something like this: 'Do you people up West realize that if it were not for these open ports of ours your whole trade in winter would be tied up or forced through foreign channels? You are not spending money for us, but for yourselves—for the Dominion of Canada—and we pay our share, just as we do for work in the West that benefits all Canada. Have you forgotten that single which referred to the "spout" of the West?'"

"We are all glad to believe that most western people now entertain reasonable and proper views of the value of our eastern ports and the necessity for their rapid development, but doubtless there are still some who look askance at proposals for large federal expenditures at Halifax and St. John. One lesson the war should teach is that this country should not be dependent upon American channels for its trade at any season of the year. Canada as a nation can never realize itself in the fullest sense until its own seaports are so equipped as to give free intercourse at all seasons to inter-imperial trade. Whatever national expenditure may be necessary is fully justified and should never be regarded by one section of the country as a financial drain to another section. Provincialism has its place, no doubt, but there is a broad nationalism which must be fostered and developed, and which will perceive clearly the relation and importance in a national sense of an all-round development of national channels of communication."

It is not only on account of sentimental reasons that the Canadian Government railways organization is looking for increased interest in the West, but also because they now afford the shortest and also the time saving route between Western Canada and Maritime Province ports. By the establishment of through passenger train service between Winnipeg and Quebec, linking up the western end of the system with the Intercolonial Railway, passengers are now able to reach the port at Halifax with less travelling and in shorter time than before. No less convenient is the new service for freight shipments, and officials of the Government Railways predict an increasingly greater use each year of the Government line; not only for coastbound movements of wheat and other grains, but for the westbound movement of imports through port at Halifax and for the products of the Maritime Provinces.

Professional Prevarication

Physician to wife (upon receiving invitation to join three fellow-practitioners in a rubber of bridge): Here I am, dear, called away again. Appears to be a difficult case, too. There are three other doctors on the spot already.

"Perkins is down and out, isn't he?"

"Oh, yes—he told me the other day he was paying cash for everything."

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



Surgery and War

Is Made More Efficient By Lessons of the War

Humanity can only have a faint idea of the great debt it owes in this war to modern surgery. Some of us may have entertained a thought that the surgical and medical treatment of the soldier has not kept pace with the horrible mutilations caused by modern scientific machines of destruction.

An efficient medical service has a great influence on the morale of an army. A soldier has to make great sacrifices, and the knowledge that behind the guns is mobilized a highly skilled army of surgeons and nurses encourages him greatly. The mind cannot conceive what the horrors of war would be in the absence of the Red Cross service.

There is a real comfort in the knowledge of what surgical skill can accomplish nowadays.

Freedom from Asthma.—Asthma is one of the most distressing troubles, sudden in its attacks and prolonged in its agonies. Frequently many things are tried, but nothing seems to give hope of relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is the one help which can be depended upon. If you have tried other remedies without success, do not fail to get at once a package of this uniformly successful preparation.

Big Orange Crop
The commercial orange crop of the United States shows a probable increase of 2,635,000 boxes this year. An estimate issued by the Department of Agriculture places the crop at 23,835,000 boxes, of which the California production is 17,000,000 boxes, or 2,450,000 more than last year, and that of Florida 6,335,000 boxes, or an increase of 185,000. The Florida grapefruit crop is estimated at 1,900,000, a decrease of 100,000 boxes from last year.

RHEUMATISM MAKES YOU FEEL OLD

Pains and Aches Yield to Sloan's Liniment, the Family Friend

When your joints become stiff, your circulation poor, and your suffering makes you irritable, an application of Sloan's Liniment gives you quick relief—kills pain, starts up a good circulation, relieves congestion. It is easier and cleaner to use than musky plasters or ointments, acts quickly and does not clog the pores. It does not stain the skin.

You don't need to rub—it penetrates. Certainly fine for rheumatism, stiff neck, sciatica, lame back, toothache, etc.

For sprains, strains, bruises, black and blue spots, Sloan's Liniment reduces the pain and eases the soreness.

Its use is so universal that you'll consider Sloan's Liniment a friend of the whole family. Your druggist sells it in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

Sloan's Liniment KILLS PAIN

Cost of Plowing

It has been estimated that it requires approximately 10 horse-power hours to turn an acre of land. When the team goes at a good speed, one plow will turn about two acres in 10 hours. This will require that the horses travel 176 feet per minute and exert a continuous pull of 375 pounds or 187.5 pounds per horse.

According to statistics compiled by the United States government, horse labor costs 12 1/2 cents per hour. At this rate 10 hours' work will cost \$1.25, which may be said to be the average horse cost of plowing an acre.

Rat Traps in Trenches

In the French trenches at the war front rats have become a plague, and the soldiers, after many other experiments, have adopted an electric defence. A trough is evacuated along a rat run adjoining trenches, and over this are placed three wires, running parallel to each other. A constant supply of electric current is maintained in the wires, which are spaced only a few inches apart. The rats in crossing the trough come in contact with the wires, resulting in immediate death.

Seek Aid for War Animals

British Society Begins Campaign to Raise \$500,000 in America

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Great Britain, which is the Red Cross for dumb animals in the European war, has established an American auxiliary in New York City, and is shortly to begin a campaign to raise \$500,000 in the United States with which to care for the thousands of army horses and mules whose suffering, it is stated, "is one of the conspicuously pitiful features of the war."

Under the chairmanship of the Duke of Portland, and with the patronage of the King and Queen, the society is mobilizing the resources in an effort to enlarge the facilities at the various fronts for alleviating suffering among the army animals and for saving thousands of artillery horses, cavalry mounts and transport mules that otherwise would be lost.

R. H. Rees is the society's delegate to the United States. He has obtained the co-operation of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose president, Colonel Alfred Wagstaff, is helping him to form a committee of prominent New Yorkers. Henry Bergh, treasurer of the American society, has agreed to act in a similar capacity for the auxiliary.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

The Contemptible Little Army

Inexhaustible Strength of Britain Portrayed by American Writer

The New York Tribune has an article by Arthur Gleason under the title "The Contemptible Little Army," in which he says in effect that the British have no sense of publicity and seldom made out a good case. He proceeds:

"Now, while it is a pity to puzzle us who are Americans, there is no serious harm in it. But the real merit of putting the worst foot forward is that it misleads the enemy into thinking there isn't a big kick coming from the best foot in the background. I am a peace-loving man, and in the interests of the German peasant and clerk I wish that Germany could have a picture of the British effort, which is only in the first arc of its ascending curve. The Government would then withdraw its troops on all fronts, cede Alsace-Lorraine, sign indemnities and thank their tribal deity for the easy terms of peace. The whole British effort is the spectacle of a democracy on the march. It is accompanied by grumbles and mistakes and is as hapless an affair as our first two years of civil war. But back of wasted motion is an inexhaustible strength."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Farm Inventory

Value of Keeping Account of All Farm Material

Have you ever kept track of your farm business by taking an inventory once a year, or by keeping account of all receipts and expenditures? I have done both. For a time I kept account of all receipts and all expenses, but there were many things about this that did not prove entirely satisfactory when the accounts were referred to later, so that part was discontinued. But taking an inventory was always interesting and has not been neglected. I do it the last day of the year, though it is not important just what date it is done if it is the same date each year. If it is done at the close of the year, then you have some reference to turn to in case your memory fails when the assessor is interviewing you.

Take account of all the farm animals, putting a fair cash value on them. Some prefer just keeping the number one has on hand, but to finish up the account to a balance a cash value will have to be put on things. In case of farm implements deduct ten per cent. each year from cost price till three-fourths of the cost price has been deducted, then carry them on at one-fourth price as long as they are usable and stay out of the junk pile. The market value of grain is easy to get at and the amounts can be told close enough for such purposes with the rules and measurements for grain in bin or crib, and hay in the mow, but hay in stack is some guess work. Real estate is put down at price paid. All moneys and credits, and all forms of indebtedness have a place here. Then, when the account is balanced, it can easily be seen how much better or worse off you are than you were a year ago. —L. G. G., in Successful Farming.

Contracts for building a large number of pulp mills are reported to have been let in the United States.

Your Liver is Clogged up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts—Have no Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion, and Sick Headache. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature.

W. N. U. 1137

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see so read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using the prescription I can now see fine everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitude more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for urgent use in almost every family. The Vitamins Drug Co., 3100, St. Louis, Mo., will fill your orders if your druggist cannot."

CANADIANS WANTED FOR THE ROYAL NAVY

Two thousand Canadians are wanted for the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve towards manning the new ships of the Imperial Royal Navy. Immediate overseas service. Only men of good character and good physique accepted.

Pay \$1.10 Minimum per day—Free Kit
\$20.00 per Month Separation Allowance

Apply to the nearest Naval Recruiting Station, or to the
Dept. of the Naval Service
OTTAWA

HOME AND MOTHER Words that express the tenderest sentiments of the human heart. Mother is the most beautiful word in the language. When we think of the mother, the sleepless nights and the anxious moments that mother endured to bring us to Manhood and Womanhood, shouldn't we give greater thought to the comforts of father and mother when travelling from home. We, as hotel-keepers, in the interest of the future prosperity of our investment, are compelled to give considerable thought to the creature comforts of all our guests. And if you feel like giving father or mother a trip at any time, advise them, when they are in Toronto, to stay at the

WALKER HOUSE
The House of Plenty
FRONT AND YORK STREETS

HOTEL CARLS-RITE
The House of Comfort
FRONT AND SIMCOE STREETS

Both our hotels enjoy reputations second to none for comfort, cleanliness, a healthy, moral atmosphere, and rates that are extremely reasonable.—American or European Plan.
WRIGHT & CARROLL, Proprietors, Toronto's Famous Hotels, TORONTO, ONT.
(Both, former Westerners)

Will Be Good Money in Eggs

Even if Feed Prices Are at Present High Levels

The same conditions exist in regard to poultry that are noted in the matter of live stock. With average prices in feeding stuffs higher, than ever before recorded there is a disposition to sacrifice poultry flocks as well as hogs and cattle. In fact, in all these lines there has already been a wholesale slaughter of stocks that under normal conditions would be retained for purposes of production.

Is this wise, in so far as poultry is concerned? Feeds are high, but is it not true that the eggs produced from feeds are at proportionately high levels? Is there not a much greater profit in producing eggs at 60 to 80 cents per dozen with grain costing 2 1/2 cents per pound as there was in producing eggs at 30 to 35 cents when grain cost a cent to a cent and a quarter? Moreover, it is not at all improbable, because of the wholesale slaughtering of stock of all kinds, that feed grain will go lower rather than higher. On the other hand, it is almost certain, because of the reduction in poultry flocks, eggs will advance even beyond present figures. With all the people in the city employed, and at high wages, no matter what the price reached people will buy.

Nor are high prices in poultry products likely to be confined to the winter months. Because those who have retained their flocks will make large profits in winter there will probably be a demand for hatching eggs and baby chicks in spring without parallel in the poultry industry.

The situation as it stands is an unanswerable argument in favor of keeping up the flock. But the feed situation demands with equal insistence that the drover be decided out. The demand is equally urgent that birds be maintained under proper conditions. Have dry, draught-free quarters; feed liberally but wisely; see that the layers are free from vermin. Take any and every necessary measure to make sure that the birds are maintained in a condition of perfect health.

Forgetful
Caretake! Sir Walter Scott spent a night in this room. 'Ere we 'ave a complete set of 'is works, Intelligent Sightseer! Left 'em behind, I suppose!

Mr. Flubdub! I lost my umbrella today.
Mrs. Flubdub! That's just like you, Henry. I told you when you left the house this morning to take one of the borrowed ones.—Puck.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, GRAVEL, ETC.

R 23 THE P.M.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK BYRN, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Cheque

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917

Hogs sold for \$11.70 per hundred pounds in Calgary last week, which is the highest price ever paid in any western market. Lucky farmer.

Two disturbances for the near future have been announced. On January 18th the Dominion Parliament meets at Ottawa and on February 6th the Provincial Legislature meets at Edmonton.

The war has made one hundred new millionaires in Japan. Japan has made greater profits relatively out of the war than has the United States. It has emerged from poverty, and is in every respect, and particularly in every financial respect, better off than ever before in its history.

A moving picture concern in Philadelphia recently advertised for the services of the five prettiest girls in the city, and had only eight-one responses. Had the concern advertised for the pretty girls in Gleichen they would have a better and bigger assortment to choose from. Only eighty-one—why all our girls are pretty.

Talk up your town at home and abroad; don't run it down. If you do not like it leave it; but don't stay here and abuse it. As long as you choose to reside here you are a component part of the place and are very foolish to see your own disparagement. Talk up your town, write and speak in its praise, and show yourself worthy of your home and friends.

Over \$300,000 was subscribed in New York towards a fund for the care of the blind soldiers of the Allies. Of this amount it has cost over \$100,000 for administrative charges. If other words, the blind men will not "see" more than two-thirds of the funds subscribed in their interests. The cost of "sweet charity" comes rather high in some circles.—News-Tribune.

Half a Cent a Bushel

The Vulcan Advocate points out that wheat is now worth 146 per cent more than before the war commenced. The advance is almost wholly the result of the war; Alberta farmers are reaping a benefit from the miseries of Europe, and reaping 146 per cent greater prices. If every farmer in this district contributed one cent for every bushel of grain he had harvested this year this district alone would give \$15,000; more than twice the amount allotted to the riding. Is it too much? No farmer would feel it, but suppose we say half a cent a bushel, or \$7,500 for the Patriotic Fund. Can this district do it? There is no doubt about it. Many people far less able to afford it have given a far greater portion than one 35th part of their income, which is what half a cent a bushel amounts to. It is our duty to give as we receive, and although half a cent is small it would show the soldiers who are fighting our battles that we are fulfilling our obligations in looking after their dependents.

California Wants Alberta Spuds

According to Government figures the potato crop of Alberta was worth \$700,000 more in 1916 than it was in 1915, and as yet this industry is in its infancy. The farmers of the province have only begun to realize the potential wealth in the tuber. They are now growing more of this product than British Columbia, and in the cases of well-selected varieties the quality is quite as good as that of the imports from the neighboring province. This source of wealth can be greatly expanded. Farmers have been in the habit of regarding the potato as a vegetable that should be grown only for their own family use. But potatoes are easily grown in Alberta, and now that there is a demand for them, and the promise of good prices there is incentive to the agriculturist to make the most of this fresh means of creating wealth. It will be his own fault if he fails to use this opportunity. The fame of Alberta potatoes has spread even to the heart of that paradise of production—California—is evidenced by a communication received by the Calgary Board of Trade from a representative of the citizens' committee of Berkeley, California, seeking information where a carload of Alberta potatoes might now be obtained.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodder, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$30 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (5% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistance is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Pay When You Graduate

Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates. We are besieged with hundreds of calls for office help. You will certainly get the best training at the College that is much larger than all local competitors combined, that trained the Champion Accountant Typist of Canada, the only school with a court reporter and Chartered Accountant on its staff.

Garbutt Business College
CALGARY, ALBERTA

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

was organized by the farmers of the Province of Alberta in 1913—its growth has been phenomenal.

There are now 102 Elevators equipped to handle your grain. At any time your Company is in a position to make you truck quotations—to handle your grain on consignment, or to give you by letter, wire or telephone the fullest information regarding prices and conditions. And remember it is your own Company co-operative in its work, organized to help, giving at all times prompt service, courteous attention, quick returns.

SEE OUR AGENT

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Loughheed Building - - Calgary

TAKE NOTICE

Is your home and buildings protected. 'Tis false economy to neglect them. A few dollars in good paint applied by skilled mechanics is money well invested. Wall paper, burlap and other modern decorations supplied and hung. Your inspection invited on any and all work finished by us.

S. H. POPE

The reliable painter and decorator.
Shop in rear of Larkin Block

Crown Lumber Coy.

Even if you need but a shelf phone the CROWN.

Every order large or small receives our prompt attention. Phones 11 & 36.

C. B. Hyndman
AGENT, GLEICHEN.

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER



New Prices Aug. 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Couplet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there will be no guarantee against an advanced price at any time.

UNIVERSAL MOTORS Ltd.,

W. R. MCKIE, Manager,

LICENSED DEALER.

GLEICHEN

Ford Motor Company
Canada Limited

HOW IS THIS?

White Enamel Iron Bed Set

\$13.00

The Bed

Bed extra strong and well made. It is finished in snow white enamel with a hard washable surface. Fitted with easy roller casters.

The Mattress

Well filled mattress with fine curled wool fibres and top cover laid with good corded cotton.

The Springs

The frame of the springs is made of selected kiln-dried wood nicely finished and will not warp. Strong and flexible.

At The Gleichen Furniture Store

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 55
KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS
—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL
H. D. McKay G. E. Bell
C. C. K. of Rand S.

Prairie Lodge 44
Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall
Visiting brethren cordially invited.
Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary

GEO. W. EVANS
Undertaking
and Embalming
Artificial wreaths always on hand.
Weather extremes will not effect
these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.
T. H. Beach
Auctioneer
Sales Conducted any
place in the Province
For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness
Store, Office phone 3, residence phone
P.O. Box 138
GLEICHEN, ALTA.

HARDWICK BROS
P.O. Box 136, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley
Owners of all cattle branded:
I left ribs left ribs right ribs
499 left ribs right ribs
Horses branded:
D right ribs

F. A. McHUGH & SONS
BLIND CREEK, ALTA.
Owners of horses branded H2 left
thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and
left shoulder. Cattle branded H2
left ribs or left hip or both left ribs
and left hip. 101 left hip — left
ribs.
DR. DOVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable
medicine for all Female Complaints. 25¢ a box,
or three for \$1.00, at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
PHOSPHOROL FOR MEN Restores Vitality
for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";
a tonic—will build you up. 25¢ a box, or two for
\$1.00, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

NOTICE
All persons are hereby warned
against buying any grain, hay or
other produce, cattle, horses, wag-
ons, harness, saddles, mowers or
rakes from any Indian of the Black-
foot reserve without an officially
printed permit issued by the Indian
Agent
Also not to take in pledge or
make any loan upon any article to
any Indian under penalty of having
any such articles seized and being
prosecuted for illegal pawning
J. H. GOODERHAM
16th Indian Agent

Gleichen Train Arrivals
The new C.P.R. time table took
effect on Sunday, Oct. 29th, and
the arrivals at Gleichen are as
follows:
Train No. 1—west bound—2.31
" 3—west bound—14.56
" 2—east bound—4.07
" 4—east bound—17.24

Gleichen Roll of Honor
Appended is the honor roll of the
men who have enlist from Gleichen
to fight for their King and Country.
We trust that friends will send in
the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
O Marshall, killed in action
A Thomson, wounded
12th Mounted Rifles
L. Cpl E Wagstaffe
Geo Moss
N H Syngge
Reg Jowett
H G Robinson
Cpl W Bieby
P Rogers
F Duckworth
J Weddell, killed in action
W Jefferies
A Ross
Lance, Corp. W H Nixon
H Shoultice
L J Engstrom
A Michie
C A Blencowe
C Wynters

18th Mounted Rifles
Francis Daw
Sergt Hicks
H Landels
W L Clark
H G Robinson
B Wheeler

31st Battalion
Sergt. A S Woods
T W Woodland
Frank Vigar, wounded
P Kingsmill
E Weddell, sergt.
Sergt A Weddell
John Aitken
G Wakefield

50th Battalion
R Beason
H Roberts
R Dodgeon
J Edwards
Sergt Devine
W Kay
J Gittens
W Whitfield
H Glenn
J Carswell

56th Battalion
A Roberts
M Lee
C Conford
G Clements
N McDuff
M Lawless
W Varnell
E Keyte
J P Collyer

82nd Battalion
Sergt-Major John Roberts
L. Cpl W Coates
G Bowers
G Harvey
M Naylor
E D McBean
J O'Neill
J Woodward
G Maitland
Austin Brown
Eod Gooderham
John Olsen
Arthur Robert Jones
Frank Telford
J O'Keefe
C Befus
J Cassels
E A Wyndam
N Harris
J Christenson
J W Egglese
J Williamson
W McLean
R Blacome
John Carruthers
J Mooney
A Shred
Robt Howe

80th Battalion
Joe Pero
C Eraser
J Osler

You know as well as we, but you
put off taking out a policy. Why?
You'll be provoked at yourself the
day after the fire that sweeps a-
way your savings if they are not in-
sured. What earthly excuse have
you for not seeing us to-day? We
await your answer.

Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Ranch For Sale
Near Cochrane. What is known
as the Carling Ranch. 1000 acres
All fenced. Buildings and corrals.
spring creek through property.
Nine miles north of Cochrane. For
further particulars apply to
C. W. FISHER,
Cochrane, Alta.

83rd Battalion
Sergt Harry Bowness
Frank Crockett
A Weaver
A Melville
A Wheeler
187th Battalion
K McPhee
P Ostrander
J Watts
T Lovelaw
J Dodds
R Jefferies
O Quarman
S Carrick
E Mott
W Doyle
G Elder
C Hansen
J Moss
W J B Hall
C McLeod
H Barnes
G Leadbeater
Little

118th Battalion (Kilties)
Bert James
C O Ryan
W James
W H McKie
G McCaig
W B Hall
W Peterson
W Muir
Jas Henry Rennie
E P Testivan

211 Battalion (American Legi)
Sergt. H J Harrison
Sergt. Bruce B Awrey
Sergt. Frank Scott
Sergt. V Scott
Sergt. Edmund Scott
Wm. Service Jr.
Woyceik Lozanski
Chas C Walker
Wm Weekes
Sam McLennan
Harry Irving
James Brown
Wm Lewery
David Roberts
J H Leavelle
Homewood
Ralph Prestwick
W A Buttle
Philip Stumpf
John Tokamp
Leonard Shaver
Martin McCarthy
Alex Watson
Allen Kennell
J L Atkinson
Wm Stacker
Thos W Davidson
Carl Stumpf
Oscar Samson
Onias Mallott
Enele Weltner
August Olson
Wm H Busby
Frank Wernett
Fred Day
Lawrence Brown

H Fegan, 175th Batt. Med. Bat.
J Bates, Can. Royal Eng.
B Riches, Ottawa eng. corps
T W Bates, medical corps
G Wade, Medical Corps
T Robinson
F Smart, C.A.S.C.
J Herper, C.A.S.C.
J Riddell, reservist
W Riddell, reservist
Sergt-Major Coates
A Parker, Medical Corps
T Gordon
Sergt Orr
A K Tennant
R Ross
F G C Mortimer, Lieut. A. O. D.
J T Johnston
W G Potts
J Connolly
D Douglas
G Daly
W Reynolds
E Rastling
F Francis
G B Jones
K Napier
B Jackson
J Anderson
Robert Riches
Bert Ritchie
H Holmes
J W P Clark
Capt J T Hughes, Staff
John Martin, French army
J M Cevaer, French army
Sergt. Paul DeConinck, Belgium
David Elder, 79th Highlanders
Sergt G R Fox, Princess Patricia's
wounded
Capt E F Ward, K R R, wounded
MARK NODDLE, killed in action



**TRAINING AVIATORS
TO HUNT ZEPPELINS**
Teacher of Famous Brandon Chats of
Experiences—Athletes Are Best
Pupils Says Hendon Expert
J. L. Hall, head of the Hall Aviation
School, Hendon, England, writes:
Lieutenant Brandon, of the Royal Fly-
ing Corps, the man who so nearly
emulated Warneford in the daring mat-
ter of Zepp straffing, learned to fly at
my school. He came from New Zeal-
and and joined the school in the usual
way, paying his fees, and setting about
the work of earning his "ticket" in a
quiet, careful manner. I believe he
came to us from seeing an advertise-
ment in a trade paper.
His disinclination to talk about him-
self struck me as being one of the
most marked traits in Lieutenant
Brandon. Apart from this, he com-
ported himself as any other "pup" (pup
being the name applied to all
who aspire to fly). Lieutenant Bran-
don was thirty-two when he started to
learn to fly, and his course took him
about seven weeks. I regard twenty-
eight, or thereabouts, as the ideal age
for the flying man; rashness is tem-
pered with caution, and caution is not
carried to excess—at round about
twenty-eight. It would be foolish to
dogmatize too much on this point, how-
ever, and I merely mention it as hav-
ing been borne upon me in my teach-
ing experiences. Other instructors
doubtless hold different views on this
question of age.
Who Make Best Fliers?
Another point that has struck me is
that the man with a strain of Celtic
blood in him makes the best flier. Cel-
tic blood seems to give that touch of
abandon, that alertness of mind, which
just makes the difference between a
good and a very good airman. An-
other point is that the man who has
led an outdoor life will show much
more aptitude in the air than will a
man whose previous occupation has
kept him indoors. The "indoor man"
is apt to exaggerate difficulties and
dangers.
Tryggve Gran, the Norwegian, who
flew from Scotland to Norway and
thus created a record so far unbeaten,
and who offered to fly in search of Sir
Ernest Shackleton, was one of my
first pupils. Amusing things happen
at times, and I remember one young
man who in doing his trials for his
"ticket" utterly disappeared from view.
It was a rather foggy afternoon, and
the last we saw of him was when he
appeared to be making straight for
the City of London.
Thought Him Dead
We waited a long time for signs of
his return, and at last, rather seeing
nor hearing anything of him, I split
quite ten pounds' worth of petrol
about the aerodrome and set it alight
in the hope of giving him a cue as to
its whereabouts—if he were still aloft
and alive. Some time later, having
given him up as completely lost or
dead, we were astonished to see him
ambling across the aerodrome in ap-
parent unconcern.
"Where in the name of goodness
have you been?" I cried.
"Been?" he said. "Why doing my
'heights' ('climbing' up in the air).
Couldn't you see me? I was taking
rather wide circles. I came down be-
cause I thought the whole place must
be on fire. I left the 'bus' over in
that corner." Which shows how dif-
ficult it is to "spot" an aeroplane,
either by sight or sound, at times,
even when you are on the strict
watch for it.

KITCHENER VS. "BOBS"
Must was "Kie" pet word. The fol-
lowing incident occurred in South Af-
rica. Lord Roberts, requiring some
important work to be carried out, sent
for a senior officer and gave him his
instructions. "How soon do you
think you can put it through?" in-
quired the kindly old chief, adding:
"I know you will do the best you can."
"I'll try to do it in a fortnight, sir,"
was the reply.
"Well, I know you will do your best,"
smiled Lord Roberts as he bade the
other good-bye.
The visitor had no sooner got out-
side than he ran up against Lord Kit-
chener.
"Oh, I've just seen the chief," ex-
plained the officer, referring to the
business in hand.
"How soon will you get done?"
was the quick response.
"Well, I told him I would try and
do it in a fortnight."
"K.," unless this is put through within
a week we shall have to consider your
return home."
The work was done.
CHEAP PATRIOTS THESE
Some Londoners Took Advantage of
Car Conductors
War time labor problems have pro-
duced a new race of dodgers, who do
not pay their street car fares. So
large has become their number that
the London County Council are taking
special steps to deal with the matter.
On some of the more crowded routes
extra conductors are to be introduced
during the busy hours. The second
official will take on half the work, and
then leave the car to perform a simi-
lar service in another. It had been
found that taking advantage of the
many new conductors certain systems
are regular workers by fare evaders,
who pay a halfpenny or a penny and
remain in the car for a long journey,
trusting that they would not be notic-
ed in the crowd.
Blacks Gave Biplanes
Through the Overseas Club sixty-
eight biplanes have been presented
to the Royal Flying Corps. One of
these was bought by the chiefs and
people of Eastern Krobo, Gold Coast,
another by the chiefs and people of
the New Juaben Settlement, third by
the people of Saran, while the Oahene
chiefs and people of Kwahu, Gold
Coast Colony, raised the funds for a
fourth.

**CANADIAN
PACIFIC**
Low Excursion Fares to
Vancouver, Victoria and
New Westminster
Tickets on Sale
Jan 8 to 13, Feb 5 to 10, 1917
inclusive
Final return limit April
30, 1917
Good for stop over.

For further information apply to
any C. P. R. ticket agent or write,
R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

**Supreme Court
of Alberta 1917**

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Al-
berta, Appellate Division, and for the
trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and
for the hearing of motions and other
civil business, will be held at the fol-
lowing times and places for the year
1917. When the date set for the open-
ing of a Court or Sitting is a holiday,
such Court or Sitting shall commence
on the day following such holiday.
Appellate Division
EDMONTON—Third Monday in Jan-
uary, Second Monday in March, First
Monday in May and third Monday in
September.
CALGARY—Second Monday in
February, Second Monday in April,
First Monday in June, and First Mon-
day in November.
For Trial of Civil Non-Jury
Causes
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—
Third Tuesday in January and each
Tuesday thereafter except during vaca-
tion (commencing after the long vaca-
tion on the Third Tuesday in Sep-
tember).
For Trial of Civil Jury Causes
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—
Fourth Monday in April and Fifth in
October.
For Trial of all Criminal Causes
EDMONTON AND CALGARY—
Third Monday in January, Fourth
Monday in March, Fourth Monday in
May and First Monday in October.
WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in
February and First Tuesday in Octo-
ber.
RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in
January and third Tuesday in Sep-
tember.
STETTLE—Third Tuesday in
March Fifth Tuesday in October.
MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday in
March and Second Tuesday in
November.
MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March
and Third Tuesday in October.
LETHBRIDGE—Fourth Tuesday in
February and Third Tuesday in Sep-
tember.
For Trial of all Civil Causes
WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday
in May and Fourth Tuesday in Nov-
ember.
RED DEER—Second Tuesday in
March and Second Tuesday in No-
vember.
STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in
April and Third Tuesday in Decem-
ber.
MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday
in May and First Tuesday in Decem-
ber.
MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May
and first Tuesday in December.
LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday
in February, Fourth Tuesday in May
and Third Tuesday in November.
DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this
28th day of December, 1916.
A. G. BROWNING,
Deputy Attorney General.

FOR SALE
An A1 stock ranch 4 1/2 miles due
north of Cochrane, comprising 960
acres, all fenced and cross fenced.
100 acres under cultivation, large
new barn and other buildings, good
house, telephone, rural mail deliv-
ery. Price \$20 per acre, one-
fifth cash terms to suit on balance.
R. A. WEBSTER, Owner
Cochrane, Alta

FOR SALE
7 roomed house and
three lots, Apply Mrs. D. C. Wish-
art, Gleichen.

**PAY When You
Graduate**
Garbutt Business College, Calgary

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give
you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy,
sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to
choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

**Tuckett's
CLUB SPECIAL
Cigar**
Everything a smoker wants is handy in
our store. Just come in and see for your-
self.
J. E. JAMES

**MASSAY-HARRIS
AGENCY**
Agent for
Beatty Bros. barn and stable
fittings and hay goods.
Any Size
Gasoline engine and pumps,
pump jacks, feed grinders and
wind mills.
Always on Hand
Singer sewing machines and
cream separators
A. R. TUDHOPE,
Agent
Licensed Auctioneer for the Province of
Alberta. 20 Years experience. Terms
reasonable.

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE
After being in business for three months we
have a big stock of
Lamps, Lanterns
High Grade Coal Oil
Bonny Oak and
Hot Blast Heaters

We have just received a large shipment of
grain scoops. They can be used for half
bushel measure and are the latest scoop on the
market.
When you want any hardware be sure and
call on us. We are always glad to sell you
small orders as well as big ones.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

Best Nerve Specialist In England Was Consulted But Nervous System Failed to Respond to Treatment Prescribed

Nervous disorders frequently result from injury to the nerves in accidents or because of the shock to the system.

The writer of this letter was injured in a mix-up with some colts, remained unconscious for three weeks, and in spite of continued treatment in hospital could not obtain restoration of the internal nerves which control the action of the digestive and other vital organs. He travelled to Europe and consulted England's greatest nerve specialist. Relief was only temporary, in spite of many treatments used.

His letter gives the facts briefly and tells how he was finally cured by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Can you imagine any more severe test of this great nerve restorative?

Mr. Henry F. Venn, Cefu Ranch, Malakva, B.C., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has restored my nervous system and given me new health."

Having met with a severe accident seven years ago, from which I was unconscious and which left my nerves in a very sore plight, I was treated by doctors galore and consulted one of the greatest nerve specialists in England, but nothing seemed to do me much good. Hypophosphites and, in fact, all and every kind of nerve mixture in almost every form was used, but never with more than temporary benefit.

"But Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has acted very differently, for it has built up my nervous system until I feel like my old self again. If this medicine will do for others what it has done for me, I shall not regret having written this letter. I have recommended the Nerve Food personally to many, and shall always esteem its great restorative value."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Not a Vindictive People

The British are not a vindictive people. They are engaged in this war from no selfish motive. They are not fighting in any spirit of revenge. But we are greatly mistaken if there is not arising from every British heart today a sincere prayer that Germany will be made to pay, and pay dearly, for the inhumanity being displayed toward a small and weak nation, a nation which has committed no crime in the eyes of either God or man, whose only offence has been a determination to resist an aggressor and to defend its liberties and independence as a people. — Regina Leader.

Rural P.C. to Artist: That's a very well, you say! It's only a cloud study; but 'ow am I to know as that there cloud ain't a landmark to 'elp the Germans in case of invasion?—London Opinion.

Reims Cathedral Falling

The Germans are having their revenge on the Cathedral of Reims for their losses at Verdun. They have re-taken to shelling the historic structure. The other day the 1,000th shell struck it. The buttresses are giving way, and if the shelling continues the building is bound to fall. Working parties, who were endeavoring to repair the breaches caused by the fire of the enemy, were aimed at. The unmillitary conduct of the enemy has been reported to the Pope, who has appealed to the Kaiser to give instructions to stop this vandalism.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Concrete Highways

New Zealand Studying the Subject of Good Roads

The New Zealand authorities, both local and national, are carefully studying the subject of good roads, realizing that this is the best way to open up the hinterland of the Dominion. The roads of the country, in the main, are not in very good condition. There are some good stone roads about the larger centres, but few of them extend out more than 25 or 30 miles. Their upkeep has been found very expensive, especially in the northern part of the country, since the rainfall is heavy and washouts are numerous because the stone used is soft and grinds up rapidly.

Of late, much has been said in regard to the construction of concrete highways and it is thought that this will be far cheaper in the long run than the stone roads as they are now constructed, for the reason that the upkeep will be so very greatly reduced. It is estimated that a mile of 12-foot concrete road 4 inches thick could be built in New Zealand for \$2,000 more than a mile of ordinary stone road, on which there would be a saving in upkeep for the first five years of at least \$1,200, while at the end of ten years there would be a saving of \$7,000 or \$8,000.

The Crime Against Belgium

Shot and Shell the Only Argument That Is Left

It may be thought that the action of Germany in deporting the adult male population of Belgium has not been denounced with enough severity. The reason may be that the resources of human language have been exhausted in condemning German conduct in Belgium. The murders and worse outrages committed in 1914 shocked the world. Nothing worse could be done. Nothing remained to be said. Remonstrance seemed to be useless. No argument except shot and shell seemed of any avail to reach the hard hearts of those who committed or countenanced those crimes. Yet the deportation of the Belgians is an act, if it stood by itself, would have made the civilized world stand aghast. It is described by the military expert of the New York Times as "an act which the world has never seen paralleled since the dawn of civilization," which says of the barbarism of the German tribes which flooded North-North-eastern Europe in the third century. "And this fresh outrage comes at a time when German leaders are beginning to talk as if they deplored the horrors of the war. The German Chancellor a few days ago said that if at the end of the war the world became fully conscious of the horrifying destruction of life and property, then throughout the whole of humanity there would ring out a cry of peaceful arrangements and understandings to prevent the return of such a catastrophe."

The world already realizes the horrors of war, and would willingly consider any plan for preventing them. But Germany continues to behave as to close the door to any means of prevention except the crushing defeat of Germany. It is impossible to believe that those who are making Belgium a hell on earth for peaceful citizens are sincere when they express a desire for a future of peace in which humanity shall reign. If Germany ever becomes an instrument of peace it will be by demonstrating how men can be brutalized by lust of conquest and love of war. War is a terrible evil at best. Germany seems bent upon showing how bad it can be.

So long as this goes on there will appear to be a choice between only two kinds of peace: the peace of a world terrified into submission by German frightfulness, and the peace of a world in which Germany will be deprived of the power of doing harm. The Chancellor talks peace. But the deed done in Belgium is a fresh declaration of war.—From the Toronto Star.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Thousands of thankful mothers throughout Canada—many of them your own neighbors—speak with the greatest praise of that splendid medicine, Baby's Own Tablets. Many mothers would have no other medicine for their little ones. Among these is Mrs. Albert Nie, St. Brieux, Sask., who says: "I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for the past seven years and they have done my four children a world of good. I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Farmers' Co-Operative Company Prosperous

Just Concluded the Most Successful Year in Its History

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba, has just concluded the most successful year in its ten years' history, with a net profit of \$571,455. In addition to this, a subsidiary company, the Grain Growers' Export Company, showed a profit of \$196,000. The company has a big terminal elevator at Fort William, leased from the Canadian Pacific Railway, through which over 28,000,000 bushels of grain passed in the year. Lumber, machinery, twine, coal, apples, flour and other supplies to the extent of over \$1,200,000 were handled through the co-operative supply department, and over 600 cars of stock through the livestock department. The company, which has declared a ten per cent. dividend upon capital stock, is largely a co-operative one, controlled by the farmers of the West.

Won Fame on Its Merits.—The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

Soldiers' Parcels and Regulations

The post office authorities again find it necessary to draw the attention of the public to the necessary regulations governing the sending and dispatching of parcels to soldiers at the front.

It is pointed out that the customs declaration form on which the contents and value of the parcels must be described will have to be attached to the outside of the parcel in such a manner that it will retain its position and be easily detected and read. The customs declaration form is the usual document given to the sender of the parcels on their presentation at the post office, and on which the weight, value, date of postage, signature, and address of sender must be clearly stated. Unless these rules are complied with, the parcel will necessarily find its way to the dead letter office.

Manager (to critics, after the show): Be as charitable as you can, boys! Remember that tonight's receipts go to the starving Belgians, and that none of the cast has had a square meal for two months.

Mother's Troubles

Mother's unending work and devotion drains and strains her physical strength and leaves its mark in dimmed eyes and careworn expressions—she ages before her time.

Any mother who is weary and languid should start taking

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PUREST COD LIVER OIL as a strengthening food and bracing tonic to add richness to her blood and build up her nerves before it is too late. Start SCOTT'S today—its fame is world-wide.

No Harmful Drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Southern Manitoba In Early Days

How the Village of Lriviere Obtained Its Name

The steel highway was forging its progress through the Manitoba prairie land during the years of the eighties. A great transportation company was diligent in the propaganda of extending its sinews into localities, issues of its main artery, one limb of which thrust into Southern Manitoba. And this branch had been built to the hillsides of Pembina, a distance from Winnipeg of one hundred and twelve miles. It had been decided that a divisional point be established at this place in the valley, beneath the shade of the hilly ramparts, yet no name had been accorded. In connection with other business, several officials had assembled; amongst such was Land Commissioner McTavish. The selection of a fitting name brought forth a multitude of suggestions, and amongst the participants of the discussion was a member of a well-known family, the name of whom will be at once recognized.

"Call the place L-a-r-i-v-i-e-r-e!" exclaimed he with a tone in which the French accent was distinctly audible.

The name thus selected finally was that of its proposer. The English translation of that word signifies "the river," and no more suitable cognomen could have been given. For panoramic surroundings, the village of Lriviere, surpasses a majority of provincial localities.

It may be remarked that in the vicinity of the railway station a path-way winding to the summit of the hills will be observed. From this point of vantage the circuitous course of the river is visible for several miles through the valley of the big trees and gorges. The scenic beauty of this picture is not describable in word language.—J. D. A. Evans.

Belgian Slave Letters

As the slave trains move out of the stations carrying civilian Belgians to Germany one of the men's pastimes is to write postcards and drop them out of the cars. A number of these have found their way to England. Here is a sample of their contents: The young men of X and the surrounding villages have been captured.

The unmarried comrades of Y from the village of Z, from 18 to 30 years of age, are here together. We will never work for the Germans and never sign their paper. Long live King Albert.

Van T. and De R. from X' were sent on October 19 to Germany, and arrived on October 20. If this note is found, please send it home to X. During the passage of these long slave trains their unfortunate but undaunted occupants were heard singing the "Brabanconne" and "The Lion of Flanders."

Fall Sales See High Prices

Fall sales of livestock in the province of Saskatchewan show some high prices realized for good animals. At an auction sale at Saskatoon, 60 out of 70 sheep listed sold for an average price of \$30. The highest price obtained was for a yearling Shropshire, namely, \$75. Over 600 grade range ewes were disposed of at about each. At a sale of cattle in the city market of the same city, prices ranged from \$35 to \$87 per head. Fifty-two calves changed hands at \$20 a head. At Prince Albert, in northern Saskatchewan, Shorthorn heifers averaged \$150 each, the highest price paid for one being \$205.

I was cured of painful Goutre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

BAYARD McMULIN, Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. A. JOHNSON, Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

Her Mind Made Up

Anxious Mother: Young Milllyns seems to be quite friendly with you of late. Do you know what his intentions are?

Pretty Daughter: No, and I don't care! but I know what mine are.—Indianapolis Star.

"That horse of yours interferes."

"Wal, he ain't interferin' with you, is he?"

The Annotated Guide

C. P. R. Publication That Keeps a Record of the Progress of the West

No publication issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway is better known all over the world than the "Annotated Guide," describing every station along the line. Issued originally at the suggestion of Sir William Van Horne, it has passed through many editions and is now a fair-sized book owing to the great increase in the extent of the railway system. It is interesting to look over the early issues to see how Canada has progressed. In 1888, for instance, Winnipeg had a population of only 25,000, Fort William 1,400, Regina 800, Calgary 2,400, Lake Louise had not been discovered, and Vancouver was proud of its 5,200. Indian Head was famous for the Bell Farm, of which the "Annotated Guide" remarks: "The furrows on this farm are usually ploughed four miles long, and to plough one furrow outward and another returning is a half day's work for a man and team. The work is done with an almost military organization, ploughing by brigades and reaping by divisions." Toronto is described as "distinctly western in its activity and energy."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Very Likely

The case concerned a will, and an Irishman was a witness. "Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when alone?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"The fact is," said Pat, dryly, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."—London Saturday Journal.

Miller's Worm Powders will purge the stomach and intestines of worms so effectively and so easily and painlessly that the most delicate stomach will not feel any inconvenience from their action. They recommend themselves to mothers as a preparation that will restore strength and vigor to their children and protect them from the debilitating effects which result from the depredations of worms.

Wisdom

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after one's own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, can keep with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

SURGICAL MAGNETS.

In the hospitals of England magnets have been developed that will draw fragments of shrapnel to the surface from a depth in the flesh of even six inches, and steel-jacketed bullets have been drawn out from a depth of more than two inches.

At the Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y., are many as wonderful electric machines, high frequency currents, X-ray, violet rays. Then Dr. Pierce has equipped the Sanitarium with every known device to aid the sick and in the Surgical Department every instrument and appliance approved by the modern operator. The permanent cure of rupture is accomplished here without pain, and with local anaesthesia. Gravel removed in many cases without pain and the patient can return home cured in a few days.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, nearly half a century ago, devised and used two preparations which were almost unfailing. They were made without alcohol or narcotics, extracted from roots and herbs by using pure glycerine. The ingredients are made public.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a tonic and blood purifier that cures pimples, blotches, sores, humors, eruptions and diseases of the skin.

Nothing stands as high to-day in the estimation of thousands of women as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—this is a soothing nerve. For girls about to enter womanhood, and for the days of middle age Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription should always be on hand. In liquid or tablet form. Write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, cloth-bound, sent free to you on receipt of 50c (or stamps). Customs duty and mailing prepaid.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little Liver Pills. These tiny sugar-coated little-billions granules—the smallest and the easiest to take. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.

The Object

"Concentration! Concentration! That is what we need in this age," declared an incisive voice, the voice of the young man familiar with modern catchwords. But his elderly companion looked at him over her spectacles.

"Perhaps I am wrong, but it seems to me that it makes a lot of difference what you're going to concentrate on," she answered slowly, with an indescribable little emphasis on the last word.

She was right. The trouble with the great mass of unsuccessful mankind is not so much lack of concentration as it is concentrating on a wrong object.

On the Farm

"Are you in favor of an eight-hour working day?"

"I don't go so strong as that," replied Farmer Cornissel. "If my boy Josh was to work three hours a day two days in succession, I'd think he was doin' purty good."—Washington Star.

When Your Eyes Need Care

The Murine Eye Medicine. No Smarting—No Itch—No Stinging. Try it for Red, Weak, Watery and Granular Eyelids. Murine is compounded by our Chemists—our "Patent Medicine" is a successful Eye Medicine for many years. Now dedicated to the public and sold by Druggists at the per cent. discount. Starting Eye Care in America. No more eye trouble. Write for book of the Eye. Murine Eye Medicine Company, Chicago, Ill.

Spots on painted walls come off—easily—when you use

Old Dutch



Luring Them To Death

Initiative Shown by Young Officers of the British Army

"A Brigadier gave me an interesting instance of the initiative shown by even quite young officers," writes a war correspondent. "One of his subalterns who was given the task of clearing out a strong point, after closely reconnoitering the position at great personal danger, decided on this plan of campaign. He discovered two places where machine guns could be brought up and advantageously hidden, and arranged with some of our heavy artillery to shell the place, himself acting as observation officer. At the second shot the shell fell so close in front that the defenders made a bolt to the open, where they were immediately caught by the machine guns, and they rushed back to go to know that, when as they did so a third shell got in a direct hit. Most of the survivors ran out and were again caught by the machine guns, and then the place was taken with the bayonet with no loss of men."

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

War Prisoners

The Difference Between British Civilization and German Kultur

War is all Sherman declared it to be, and the barbarism of war may be at its worst in a war prison camp. But it is good to know that, when the worst comes to its very worst, at least in the British prison camps in France and in Britain, humanity is not disgraced, and the German prisoners themselves being witnesses, British civilization is justified even in the midst of the horrors of war.

Here are two columns of testimony from letters to their relatives in Germany written by German prisoners, and published in last Sunday's issue of the New York Times. There are extracts from more than a dozen letters, "selected at random," as the newspaper remarks, and "written without the knowledge of the British prison camp officials." The Times further says that "German prisoners are permitted by the British to write home twice a week. The men are allowed great freedom of expression, and so long as the letters do not deal with military conditions in England or France, they are permitted to go through to Germany uncensored."

The testimony of every one of these German prisoners, intended only for their friends at home, is grateful, almost glad, because of the invariable kindness and careful attention shown to them by the prison authorities, the medical and surgical staffs, and the nurses. From a British hospital in France one writes: "We have not a single ground of complaint. We are splendidly treated. Of course, mama will say, 'Oh, he only writes that.' No, it is an absolute fact. I only say one thing: thank God with me and be happy the whole day."

Another, writing to his "parents, brothers, and sisters," writes: "Yesterday I was taken prisoner by the English, and I am happy I am out of that swindle. We were received in a most friendly manner, as I would never have thought."

Every letter expresses surprise and gratitude that food is adequate and wholesome—"we get more to eat than we used to." There is a finely human touch in one letter, a touch that signifies much for civilization after this barbarism is over: "Dear Paula, if you ever see an English soldier, don't hate him, for they are downright good people, and I have not had an angry word from them."

Canadians are not surprised at the humanity of the British, rather would they be grievously disappointed had it been otherwise. But the German prisoners are surprised. They have been taught that outside the "kultur" of their schools and universities and barracks, with their pagan watchword "will-to-power," there was no civilization. And American readers of such undesigned testimonies to the British ideals contrast the experience of German prisoners in British hands with the unimaginable degradations and enslavements which the Belgians, by the thousands, suffer these very days, and have suffered from the beginning at the hands, not of brutalized German soldiery alone, but of the general staff, and by the order of the imperial authorities.

Canadians, even in the thick and the sorrow of the war, thank God they are not allied with British tyrants, but with men whose humane instincts are proof against the most debasing influences of war.—Toronto Globe.

Eight-Hour Day in War

The eight-hour day seems to have received the sanction of the judgment of Germany, and under peculiar circumstances. French prisoners, whom the Germans have put to work in the mines occupied by the Seventh army corps, do a stint of eight hours a day. One shift goes to work at 6 in the morning and quits at 2 p.m., when another force goes on and labors until 10 at night. Two days a week, however, the men work 10 hours, to make up for the "knocking off" on Sunday. Two Swiss doctors, who visited the mines, and whose report in L'Echo des Mines at de la Metallurgie is quoted in the Engineering and Mining Journal, are authority for these statements. As a stimulus may be necessary to keep the workmen up to the mark, it is provided in one mine that the prisoner who fails to get out the required amount of lignite must go without his evening soup.—From the New York Evening Post.

Casey: Phwat's a bank? Maloney: Well, it works like this: For instance, Oi put money in an' ye draw it out.

Casey: But how does the bank make anything? Maloney: Sure, they either knock down part of phwat Oi put in or short-change ye on phwat ye draw out.

Maloney: Sure, they either knock down part of phwat Oi put in or short-change ye on phwat ye draw out.

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
BLACK LEG
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Thousands Take

this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

The Heart of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the Otto Higel Piano Action

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

A safe, reliable regulating medicine, cures in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. (Formerly Windsor.)

Buy Matches

As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value. When you buy

EDDY'S MATCHES

You receive a generously-filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.

ASK FOR Eddy's "Silent Parlor" Matches.

It's Bovril they want

Bovril makes other foods nourish you. It has a Body-building power proved equal to from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bovril taken.

A Very Merry Christmas

The Gift That Gets A Smile—

because it guarantees unequalled service—from Christmas to Christmas—over and over again—is

The Gillette Safety Razor

It's the "safest" gift you can select, for every man shaves, and knows that in the Gillette you are giving him the best equipment that money can buy. His appreciation will be SURE and LASTING.

Christmas Gillette displays will be in the windows of all the hustling Gillette dealers—Drug, Jewelry, Hardware and General Stores—everywhere—in a dozen styles or more—priced from \$5 to \$25.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited
Office and Factory—GILLETTE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

THE LAST VOYAGE OF THE KARLUK DESCRIBED BY ARCTIC EXPLORER

BARTLETT'S STORY OF HARDSHIP AND HEROISM

Master of the Flagship of Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition Unfolds in a Graphic Manner the History of the Momentous Trip Undertaken after Loss of his Ship

When Captain Robert A. Bartlett sailed out of the navy yard at Esquimaux, British Columbia, as master of the Karluk, the flagship of Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition, on June 17, 1913, he wrote to a friend at Boston: "This will have the North Pole trip beaten to a frazzle."

And it did. For two reasons: it proved to Captain Bartlett himself to be the most momentous trip of his life. First, because the Karluk, which was an old whaler, was not built for withstanding ice pressure; and secondly, because the winter of 1913-14 was unprecedented in the annals of Alaska.

The financing and direction of the expedition had been originally undertaken by the National Geographic Society; but the Canadian Government felt that since the country to be explored was Canadian territory it was only fitting that the expedition fly its flag and be financed from its treasury. And so, at the earnest request of Canada's Premier, Sir Robert Borden, the National Geographic Society relinquished its direction.

The main work of the party aboard the Karluk was to be the exploration of the region lying west of the Parry Islands, and especially that portion lying west and northwest from Prince Patrick Island. If land were discovered a base was to be established on it, but if ice were encountered, then the party was to work round to the southwest corner of Prince Patrick Island, or, failing that, to the west corner of Banks Island.

On June 17, 1913, the Karluk left Esquimaux and made for Nome, where she stayed until July 13. The next day she reached Port Clarence, and after staying there some thirteen days to make final preparations started out on the "great voyage." She made two stops further north for trading purposes, and then continued on her journey, encountering the first ice about August 1. Misfortunes seem to have begun early, for seven days after meeting the first ice the Karluk was caught in the pack and it was found impossible to use the engines. However, the vessel got free from the pack ice some days later and managed to get as far east as Lion Reef, and here, by the end of August, she was caught and frozen in.

The freezing in of the Karluk put back the work of the expedition, which by this time should have reached Herschel Island; it meant a year's delay for they would have to wait until the next summer before the ice would break up. It meant, too, the serious problem of providing a winter's supply of fresh meat for thirty-one human beings.

On September 20 Stefansson and a party set out to obtain caribou and fish. Before starting out he left with Captain Bartlett a letter of instructions, with directions what to do if the ship should be driven from its position by storms. Five days later a terrible gale sprang up, the ice began to move, and finally the vessel began to drift, wedged in on all sides by masses of ice.

The drift continued, and the Karluk was at the mercy of the masses of moving ice. In October she was drifting along in a northeasterly direction, and the ship's company prepared for an extended stay on the moving ice. They set up winter quarters on board and made themselves as comfortable as possible during the gales which blew continuously through October and November.

The gun disappeared on November 11 and the ship's party set about making the best of the long arctic winter. Watches were arranged, work, recreation, and exercise all had their allotted place, and on Christmas Day the party indulged in sports on the ice. It was Captain Bartlett's fourth Christmas in the arctic, and he called to mind other Christmases he spent in the polar regions. The Christmas dinner was a merry affair and the men plentiful and varied.

But, during the night of New Year's Day ominous crackings were heard throughout the ship—it was the ice pressure asserting itself. Ten days after this a great crack appeared in the vessel, and the men prepared to leave her, there was a rush to save all the things possible, and they were just in time for on January 18, 1914, the Karluk sank in thirty-eight fathoms of water.

In the camp that was set up near the locality of the wreck the party spent the winter, following the routine set up on board the vessel. Captain Bartlett tells, with a liveliness of detail, of the activities of the company of shipwrecked explorers, of the parties that set out to make the landward journey, and of the final migration of the whole company to Wrangell Island.

It was a long, painful journey, but by March 12 land was reached. The expedition was lost, however, and Captain Bartlett felt that assistance must be obtained at whatever cost, and the risk was undertaken by him, as being responsible for the safety of all those who had been placed in his care by Stefansson. So on March 18, accompanied only by a young Eskimo and with one sledge and seven dogs, he set out to get news of the disaster before the authorities at Ottawa.

Now begins a wonderful tale of travel across the ice. Captain Bartlett started out and walked over the frozen seas 200 miles to the Siberian coast, and then for another 500 miles eastward to get a ship for Alaska. The journey took the two men over

two months; it was a trip never accomplished before by any man, an adventure on which untold dangers and sufferings were experienced.

But at last Captain Bartlett and his companion reached Alaska, and on May 29 he telegraphed to Ottawa, Mr. St. Michael's for assistance. On July 13 he made the return trip to Wrangell Island in the Bear, the United States revenue cutter on arctic service. But the Bear had to put back into Nome for coal supplies after nearly reaching Wrangell Island, then she resumed her voyage of rescue.

On September 8, a schooner was sighted in the locality in which the shipwrecked party had been left. It was the King and Winge, and the Karluk party was found on board. They had been rescued by the schooner, all but three, who had died at Wrangell Island camp, and by October 24 the whole company had returned safely to Nome.

This is the story which Captain Bartlett relates in the book "The Last Voyage of the Karluk," with an earnestness that comes only from one who has fought with the stern forces of nature in the frozen seas. Yet it is touched here and there with a humor that lights up the grim perils of the arctic regions.

British Determination

Paris Writer Pays Strong Tribute to Britain

One easily understands the rage of Germany against England; the Germans know well that it is England that has broken the arch. We French have reason to be proud that we were able to halt the invasion at the Marne, writes a French author. The Russians have also the right to attribute to themselves a large part in the victory when they cast up the balance sheet of their sacrifice of men. Each of the other allies will lay his share in the glory of the overthrow of the danger which menaced Europe.

But should we have arrived at the present point without England? Imagine England neutral! Picture to yourself the German fleet mistress of the seas in August, 1914! Should we have had Italy with us? Without the mastery of the seas, without the factories and English coal, what would have become of the allies? German hegemony over Europe would have been established.

It is the glory of England that in these later centuries she has always been in opposition to that one of the continental powers which at any particular time aimed at the domination of all Europe. When with the impartiality of history, when passions have died down, we envisage the role of England in the past, are we not obliged to recognize that she has always acted as a balance and as a born defender of the liberty and independence of the European nations? Is it not a glory given to all the world to have merited the hate of all the peoples who, in the course of the centuries, at their hour of armistice, have tried to impose by arms their domination upon Europe?

England is accustomed to permit—without finching, without wincing, without troubling herself—the adversary she holds by the throat to exhaust against her his powerless rage. Nothing stops her, neither temporary reverses nor the length of the efforts she must make. The Germans have thought, at times, that one or another of the allies might relinquish its efforts, but there is one enemy upon whom they know that they cannot reckon for a moment of feebleness, and that is England.

School Lands Fetch

High Prices at Auction

Large Amounts Realized for Educational Purposes

About thirty-three thousand acres of school lands in the province of Alberta were sold recently by public auction. When Western Canada was first beginning to be settled up, the government made a generous endowment for the future of education by reserving two whole sections in every township (i.e., one-eighth of the total available land), the sale of which should principally defray the cost of education, thus greatly reducing the amount to be met by local taxation. As districts have been settled up, or the cause of education has needed financial assistance, these school lands have been disposed of.

At Sedgewick 16,636 acres were sold, and the price realized was in excess of \$20 per acre. The highest price fetched was \$50 per acre. At Provost, 17,911 acres were sold at an average of over \$14 per acre, the highest being \$36.

Purchasers were confined almost entirely to farmers in the localities concerned. At two sales of school lands in the province of Saskatchewan, lands in the Blaine Lake district ranged from \$7 to \$52 per acre. Over one hundred parcels of land sold at Biggar, prices ranging as high as \$35 per acre.

Condensed

Editor: How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible. Assistant: He did. Here's the account of yesterday's afternoon tea: "Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs. Jabber poured, Mrs. Duller poured, Mrs. Rasper poured and Mrs. Embonpoint snored."

Old Trapper Trick

Aided Canadians

Carrying Supplies by Aid of "Tump Line," They Captured Regina Trench

That success in modern warfare often may depend upon the employment of some article or contrivance of ancient design and cunning has again been demonstrated by the Canadian troops in their recent advances against the enemy. The old American Indian and trapper trick of carrying weights upon the back by means of a leather thong across the forehead helped the Canadians to go forward when all other means of transport was difficult and through supplies thus brought up they completely captured the famous Regina trench, which hitherto had resisted all efforts.

Not only did this particular contrivance of Canadians take Regina trench, but they pressed forward under the fiery shells of a curtain of shells until they established themselves in "Desire" trench. "Desire" trench is not charted on the ordinary maps of the world, but in this particular instance the trench constituted an objective of supreme desirability. The very name given to it by the British war map makers bespoke the importance attached to it.

When the Canadians were given the order to advance they quickly saw that the wintry mud would soon play havoc with the usual methods of bringing supplies, and without interrupted supply support no attack could succeed. So old troopers from Western Canada suggested a scheme to the commanding officer, who immediately called for volunteers for the "tump line."

Hundreds of Canadians knew the trick, and within a few moments three "tump" companies were organized to bring up ammunition. Through mud, darkness and hostile shell fire, this Indian file of men maintained an endless chain of supplies until the faithful army mule could again get to work.

Canadian dash and daring did the rest, and once they gained the trench there was a rush of Germans to the front. Seventeen officers were taken in one batch in an unusually large number to yield together. There had evidently been a scramble from the open trench to the dugouts, many of which were found fairly bursting with grey-clad soldiers.

Then followed characteristic instances of the battlefield. In cleaning up the position, one dugout, hidden under shell tossed earth and debris, was overlooked until four stretcher bearers searching for wounded, approached. Much to the amazement of these two unarmed soldiers the Germans began to pour out, with their hands high above their heads. Half a score had emerged when the stretcher men thought the situation was becoming a little too serious. With a fine spirit of bravado, however, one pointed to the dugout door, and in tones more stentorian than polite shouted: "Get back there."

Meekly they obeyed, and while one of the stretcher men kept guard the other went for help, and a haul of two score prisoners resulted.

Two other stretcher bearers had picked up and were bringing in an apparently helplessly wounded man. Suddenly a German shell burst over them. The bearers dropped the stretcher with its burden and hole to cover in a friendly shell near by. Much to their astonishment their "casualty" hopped off the stretcher and began running toward the German front line. Forgetting their own safety in this new dilemma the stretcher men took after their patient and overhauled him, placing him again on the stretcher. When examined he was found to have a very serious leg wound; how he managed to run puzzles the surgeons.

After the battle by a tacit understanding, both sides were allowed to collect their dead and wounded from "No Man's Land" between the trenches—one of the comparatively few instances in this war in which this has been permitted. Searching for mines moved freely about, immune from snipers or bombs, the only condition being that they must not too closely approach the enemy trench.

One German kept coming closer and closer to the Canadian lines, and was twice warned away, and then, as his purpose seemed only too clear, two Canadians sprang over the parapet, and, in their own language, "pinched" him. He was taken before the colonel, where he made an indignant protest against his arrest, pointing to the red cross on his sleeve. The colonel considered the matter, and thought perhaps the man was right, and announced that he would send him back to his own front line, under escort. Then the German crumpled up, and said "Nein, nein," he wanted to be a prisoner, and when he started for the rear he wore a broad grin.

Teach Child to Remember

George Foster, K.C., Montreal, urged that every child attending school should be taught the names of the men from his or her district who had paid the greatest price in this war, and the circumstances under which they had died. These lists, he argued, should be recited and made a necessary part of the knowledge of a scholar before passing. The idea is a good one, and calculated to increase the knowledge of the rising generation that will lead to intelligent patriotism in years to come.

"I ordered some flowers sent to Miss Redbud and I'll be hanged if the florist didn't send them C.O.D." "Phew! Did she pay for them?" "She did, and now, deuce take it, I've got to pay her."

"What's the matter with Mrs. Flubdub? She was going merrily ahead with her vacation plans, but now she seems all upset." "A couple of children, just came back from boarding-school that she had forgotten she had."

Militarism Exposed

Military Oppression Unbearable in Germany

The latest mail news from Germany contains a full report of the last sittings of the Reichstag and enlightening reading it must be to anyone who still clings to the belief that German kultur is what it professes to be.

In the discussion on the War Office administration a Socialist speaker, Herr Dittmer, said the introduction of military arrests had established a reign of terror in Germany. They were living through orgies of baseness and villainy. Criminals were really to be envied, for they got every legal protection, while persons arrested by the military were practically buried alive. He quoted cases of young girls being seized and locked up with women of the undesirable class, and said that detention in such circumstances meant contamination.

The Socialists at this stage burst into cries of "Shame! Is that your German kultur?"

Dr. Helfferich, minister of the interior, attempted to appease the excited House by promising a thorough investigation, but was repeatedly interrupted by storms of protest; while the president vigorously rang his bell, but without effect. Dr. Helfferich declared that Germany had every reason to be satisfied with the attitude of the government, but this remark called forth a storm of opposition from the Socialists.

The excitement reached a climax when an Alsatian member, Herr Hauss, gave a further long list of instances of intolerable military oppression, which brought the House to such a state of rage that for a time the sitting had to be suspended. The list will be published in the world should there be no relaxation in the severity of repressive measures.

Where Germany Is Stupid

The Germans are sometimes astonishingly stupid. They are now sending out to the world carefully prepared stories that the British army authorities are saving the men from the British Islands and sending Canadians, Australians, South Africans and New Zealanders into the dangerous places. This is evidently a fool's attempt to make the "colonials" feel that they are sacrificed to British prudence and cowardice. Germany has already tried this device with the Irish. As if the British casualty lists did not speak for themselves! As if Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa did not know better than Germany what is happening in their own armies!—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the Judge, "is there anything you'd like to say before sentence is passed upon you?"

Whereupon the prisoner looked towards the door, and remarked pleasantly: "If it is agreeable to the company, I should like to say good evening."



Waterman's (Ideal) Fountain Pen

FOR those on your Christmas list to whom you wish to give something that combines good taste, beauty and utility, select Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen. It lasts for years, perpetuating the Christmas sentiment, and more and more emphasizing its value as an article of everyday convenience.

Plain or gold and silver mounted in all sizes and styles. Whatever you wish to pay, little or much, you can give the genuine Waterman's Ideal, recognized the world over as the standard fountain pen.

At Best Stores. Retail Filling, Safety, Pocket or Ballpoint. Regular \$2.00, \$4.00, \$6.00, up to \$15.00. Pen points made after Christmas, no suit any hand.

L. S. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal.

In Daily Gift Box.

W. N. U. 1137

Germany Deceived

As to Zeppelins

They Still Believe Dirigibles Are Doing Untold Damage in All Parts of England

The Buffalo Express, in an editorial on the destruction of two more Zeppelins in England, concludes:

It will be difficult for the German staff to admit the Zeppelins to be beaten, and withdraw them wholly from service, because the German people have had their minds so filled with exaggerated tales of Zeppelin exploits that the government cannot well afford to undeceive them. S. S. McClure, who spoke in Buffalo recently, said that when in Germany he read the most extraordinary reports in German newspapers, given out by official authority, of the results achieved by Zeppelins. Liverpool had been almost entirely destroyed; much of London was in ashes; great munitions plants, dockyards, ships, etc., had been wrecked. These reports were read and believed implicitly by the German people. Mr. McClure himself had no knowledge of their falsity till he reached England. Then he actually visited the scenes of most of the Zeppelin raids and confirmed substantially the British accounts of the damage done.

The German people, however, cannot go to England and investigate, and they are not believing any reports which may reach them casting doubts on what their government tells them and what they are most eager to accept. Consequently, the popular clamor is always for more raids. What does the occasional loss of an airship amount to if a great English city is burned or an important munitions plant or dockyard destroyed? Therefore, the raids must continue, for the moment the Germans admit to its people that it has been deceiving them in one thing, the scales are likely to fall from their eyes regarding the whole war.

Why Soldiers Get Grey Hairs

Sub-Conscious Worry Results in Premature Aging

What will be the effect upon future generations of the premature aging of millions of men now at the battle fronts? Army physicians and men of science generally are beginning to discuss the problem. It is said that soldiers ten months in the trenches, exposed to the nerve-shattering shock of shell fire often come out with the appearance of ten years having been added to their life. A shorter period than this often suffices to turn iron grey the hair of a boy of 25.

This premature aging is peculiar to no one nationality. It is noticeably alike among the English and French lines and among the prisoners from Germany, Austria and Russia. It is said to be perhaps a little more pronounced along the eastern fronts where the vast amount of territory involved frequently makes neglect of the wounded inevitable. There men have lain for days without medical attention and when finally admitted to hospital have given their ages at 21 to 27 years when ordinarily they would have been classed as 40 to 45.

"We attribute the grey hairs now so noticeable everywhere at the front to sub-conscious worry," said a Canadian army surgeon, in discussing the subject with a correspondent of the Associated Press. "A man will not be conscious of any worry at all, whereas his comrades will daily lament upon the whitening of his hair. I have never known a man actually growing white overnight, as the novelists are so fond of putting it, but it often happens within the space of a week or ten days."

"The theory of sub-conscious worry was borne out strikingly a short time ago in the case of a surgeon in charge of a base hospital. This hospital was miles back of the firing line and there could have been no actual worry as to personal safety or any thing of that sort. The doctor could not recall any worries, officially or personally, but all the time his sub-conscious mind must have been worrying about the folks at home or about matters to which he gave not the slightest conscious consideration."

The grey hairs come quicker to the officers than to the Tommies, which is again a corroboration of the sub-conscious theory. The strain of the fighting naturally is greater with the other, although he may outwardly have the same joyous spirit of the man with the gun who goes over the parapet with a delighted yell when the command is given to advance.

"Our nurses, too, frequently go grey without apparent reason, for mostly they are women of long training amid the scenes and sufferings of hospital life."

Aime of Tact

A lady in the suburbs was considerably annoyed to find her neighbor's fowls continually overrunning her garden and playing havoc with the geraniums. "Go round to the next door, Jane," she said to her new English maid, "and point out to Mrs. Jones that her fowls bother us a good deal, and ask if she'll kindly try to keep them at home."

The girl returned with a satisfied look on her face. "I don't fancy we shall 'ave 'em round 'ere again in a hurry, ma'am," she replied.

"I hope you were polite, Jane," remarked her mistress.

"Oh, yes, ma'am," came the reply. "Missus's respects, I see, and if your fowls ain't kep' at 'ome you won't be gettin' so many eggs of a mornin', and we shall be eatin' poultry!"

Eastern Pure-Bred Imported
A shipment of 105 head of pure-bred stock was made from Ontario into the western provinces recently. Cattle, horses, sheep and swine were included, and were assembled at Toronto under the direction of the Ontario government. All animals had to be registered before they were accepted for shipment.

THE WEST MUST ULTIMATELY TURN TO DIVERSIFIED FARMING

GRADUAL EVOLUTION OF FARMING METHODS

Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture Speaks of the Advantages of Mixed Farming over the More Hazardous Plan of Those Who Confine Their Operations to Wheat Raising

Before an audience of business men in Moose Jaw, Dean Rutherford of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, gave a clear outline of the changes that have taken place in farming in the past century and of the rapid advances now being made in the West. His particular object was to show the advantage of diversified farming over grain growing.

"So great has been the transformation of the past hundred years," said Dean Rutherford, "the people of 1800 would not know what the farmer of today is doing when working on the land. There has been a wonderful development of machinery, new seeds and plants and immense improvement in animals."

He then pointed out the condition which existed in England at the time when the proper rotation of crops was not understood, before the feeding of stock was brought to a scientific basis. Yet in spite of science there was the high cost of living. The speaker said he could remember the farm in Ontario where everything that was needed to maintain life and health was grown and made on the farm, and the only cash product was wool, which was sold at the nearest market and the money used to pay the taxes. That, he considered, was "mixed farming."

Yet one farm he knew, which had been "mixed farming," today had a handsome dwelling not forty feet from the old log house of the original owner, and a grandson ran the farm. He had been educated at college, and was now conducting his farm as a highly specialized dairy farm. He raised many times per acre what his grandfather did and the farm was more fertile than in its virginity. This man knew the business side of farming. His grandfather and his father followed farming as an employment, while the son made it a business on scientific lines.

In Saskatchewan, he considered it a good sign for the future when the men of the city began to turn their attention to farming. The mines would play out and the forests be depleted, and yet agriculture would be the basic industry. Saskatchewan he considered one of the most wonderful estates God had ever given man of development and it therefore devolved on those living in the province to put the best they had into the development of it. Besides being rich in soil, the Province of Saskatchewan had a climate adapted to wheat growing. Men were coming from the States buying and leasing the land to grow wheat, for they knew that wheat is the province's best crop.

The speaker then turned to the evolution of agriculture in Wisconsin and Southeast Minnesota. In 1850 the total wheat crop of the latter state was 1,410 bushels, in 1880 it had jumped to 34,000,000, and in 1900 to 81,000,000. The process of development was just the same as Saskatchewan, with the exception that it had not been with such spectacular rapidity. Last year, off six and one-half million acres in Saskatchewan, there had been a world's record crop, the railways already estimating that it was an average of 27 1-2 bushels per acre, the largest of any country in the world.

Yet today, in one county of Minnesota, there was less wheat being grown than 20 years ago. The soil was just as rich and the farmers just as intelligent. What was the reason of the change? A trip through the county would show a sight of the change in the southeastern portion of the province. The farmer was finding that to pay the interest on his investment and equipment he had to adjust his labor and his capital. It was not being done quickly. Today the farmer in this province, if he was thinking it out rightly, was, after paying his creditors, investing something in stock. He was doing something to reduce the cost of living. If he was advising, he would say buy stock, if you can get the right kind of a bargain. The farmer would find neighbors who had stock at this time of the year who were willing to dispose of a few heifers, or some ewes or brood sows, to the man with the cash. However, this year was not one to buy stock, because it was so high and grain was also high. The change would have to come about gradually.

The speaker said that he believed he would surprise his hearers when he said this—Saskatchewan was second of livestock and its value. He then told of the buying of Saskatchewan stock by ranchers and farmers in Montana, and how some representatives of men across the line were buying Saskatchewan livestock on the Winnipeg market, picking out the cream of what was shipped. He told of how the officials of the University became aware of this and the result was that a representative was placed on the market and during the month of October 6,000 head of stock from the province was sold on the Winnipeg market and shipped back to buyers in Saskatchewan, and the present month would see a larger number.

Tommy (in the trenches, observing the sky above him, thick with aeroplanes): "To think that I paid 'arf-a-crown at Eton to see two of 'em! Bust it!"—Tatler.

By adopting diversified farming the farmer would have money coming in all the year round. Wheat growing was a hazardous task at the best and the growing of livestock made it less hazardous. The livestock market in the province was the great problem as yet, however.

Benefits from Drinking Water

Two Quarts Every Day Is Not Too Much for a Natural Person

The often debated question of whether or not we should drink water with our meals is again brought before the public; this time by Professor Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., professor of physiological chemistry at Jefferson Medical College, writing in the Ladies' Home Journal.

A normal person is advised to drink all the water he cares for with his meals. The result of many tests has shown that the drinking of even large quantities of water at meal time is very desirable. The food is more readily digested and its digestion products are more quickly and completely absorbed. Various materials are flushed out of the system and harmful bacteria do not thrive so well in the large intestine.

For a person who is not normal, who has ulcer of the stomach or trouble with his kidneys, Prof. Hawk counsels the advice of a physician before much water is taken with the meals. Some types of kidney disorder have been shown to be benefited by drinking water. Other types might possibly not be so benefited.

Drinking water immediately before a meal is found to be good because it causes the appearance of digestive fluid in the stomach. Although Prof. Hawk states that water at a temperature of 60 degrees is best for drinking, he does not share the strong popular prejudice against ice water. The stomach warms it up to body temperature in 20 minutes, he says. But if you are stout and do not wish to gain flesh, look out! The drinking of water with meals makes one fat.

Drinking a glass of water in the morning is recommended because it stimulates the formation of fresh gastric juice. It also cleanses and refreshes the mouth, esophagus and intestines.

In place of three pints of water, usually considered sufficient for a normal person to drink in a day, Prof. Hawk advises two quarts. Two glasses should be taken at each of the three meals, the remainder whenever one feels thirsty.

"The real merits of a mineral water can be demonstrated only by actual tests upon men," says Prof. Hawk. "We have recently made such tests upon a thermal, alkaline, saline, mineral water. This water we found gave us very satisfactory results in derangements of the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts as well as in certain joint disorders." Experiments failed to show any harmful results from distilled water drinking. He refutes the statements of some physicians to the effect that such water irritates the delicate lining of the stomach causing sometimes serious derangements, such as catarrh of the stomach.

Dr. Hawk concluded by smashing the old bogey that water dilutes the gastric juice. He has found by actual experiment that it leaves the normal stomach very quickly, in from 10 to 20 minutes. Instead, therefore, of diluting the gastric fluid, it remains only long enough to initiate the manufacture of larger quantities of the fluid, then quickly passes out.

Allies All Right

Robertson Says British Chief of Staff Sees Sure Victory in End, Despite Balkan Disasters

Carrying on a war is not like playing cricket. The nation which shows the greatest willingness to sacrifice—that nation will be rewarded by decisive victory.

This is the keynote of a review of the present situation of the war as given by Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, who added that he would stake his reputation as a soldier and as a man upon the prediction that the British "will see this war through."

The British army chief showed no inclination to minimize the recent successes of the Central powers on the Balkan theatre of war. He frankly conceded that for the present the Entente, and particularly Great Britain, was passing through a period of stress. But there was not the slightest reason, he emphasized, why the situation, on the whole, should not be characterized as entirely satisfactory from the Allies' point of view.

Great Britain, the chief of staff asserted, had only begun to muster the full strength of which she is capable of throwing into the scale of war, and was becoming stronger every day.

"Proper action at the right moment," he added, was the imperative guiding motive for the future.

A BIG SUCCESS OUR PRE-INVENTORY SALE

The magnificent response to our advertised January Sale has been such that we are continuing it and have added many other lines to those Boosters that created such a panic in our store on the opening day of sale.

Study your own interests. These are genuine offerings not to be picked up every new moon.

We have been successful in securing 150 Men's Suits. Not cheap junk, but all splendidly made up stuff in sizes 34 to 44 and priced from \$11.50 to \$35. All piled out on our tables and prices cut to the quick. Talk about sensations here they are:

\$35 Suits for \$22 \$30 Suits for \$18.50 \$25 Suits for \$16.50
\$20 Suits for \$12.50 \$15 Suits for \$10 \$12.50 Suits for \$8.50

125 Boys and Youths Suits in this lot at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent. Fit the boys out for Spring 1917. You will never have a better chance.

Overcoats, Overcoats and Jackets!

We unloaded a spineless retailer of a large stock of winter Overcoats and have flung these on the market at prices which shall produce a January impression. Imagine \$4 to \$15 fine stuff worth double this price.

Shirts Shirts!

Ramsay's Sale of Shirts has a tale all its own. Two Cases was all he could secure for the January Sale. So speak quick. 50c, and 75c. Hurry up. Stock up for 12 months.

Caps, Caps!

Winter Caps less 33 1/3 per cent Discount.

Overshoes!

Overshoes for Men. January Sale Price \$1.25. Overshoes for Boys now \$1.15. Buy these and save expensive shoe leather.

Socks! Socks!

25 Dozen Men's Socks. Notwithstanding big market advances here you are: 25c. Socks 4, pairs for 70c; 40c. Socks, 3 pairs for 90c. Good heavy winter weight socks.

Wrapperettes!

Two cases Wrapperettes. Just the thing for winter house dresses. Regular price 15, 17, 20 and 22 1/2c. In our January Sale these go out at 10 and 12 1/2c. per yard.

Ladies Waists!

15 Dozen Ladies Waists. Some made of Wrapperette, but about 50 per cent of these are made from pure wool voile goods worth as high as \$27 per dozen. We secured the lot for our January Sale. Prices 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.

Cotton Goods!

Our lady customers had better anticipate their spring requirements for sheetings, cottons, etc. We are going to push out all our stock of all these goods during January at prices much lower than they can be bought for in March.

Prints!

We shall also show a splendid range of our New Spring Prints at 15 and 17 1/2c. per yard. These goods will be retailed at 20 and 22 1/2c. in the spring. Stock up.

Groceries!

Our Grocery staff are busy preparing specials for our Opening sale on Saturday morning.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A. G. G. Hamar has resigned his position as book-keeper with J. A. Ramsay and joined W. R. McKie in the Ford auto business.

Mrs. F. C. Vigar and her son left a week ago for England to visit her son, Pte. Frank, who is still in a hospital there suffering from his wounds.

As the Skating Rink Co. could not see any likelihood of meeting expenses this season a number of young men undertook to flood the rink last week, but the chinook has about destroyed all their labor. Still they had plenty of fun trying to handle the hose and had several shower baths. They will resume their work when the next cold snap sets in.

J. A. Ramsay, of the Busy Store, reports that as a result of CALL advertising the opening day of his January sale last Saturday developed into the biggest day's business that this popular store has handled for sometime. Considering that January is supposed to be a dull month this is proof of what wide-awake retailers of Ramsay's stamp can do, coupled with judicious CALL advertising.

THE CALL has received a letter from C. L. Farrow, the local manager of the Revelstoke Sawmill Co., from Aurora, Neb., where he left to spend Christmas at his home and was accompanied by Mrs. Farrow and their little son Bobbie. We regret to learn that while they journeyed homeward with the promise of a happy family reunion his mother was seized with cerebral hemorrhage and passed away before their arrival. Thus, the long hoped for happy reunion proved an exceedingly sad one. The Aurora newspapers speak with the highest esteem and respect of the deceased lady, and many Gleichen friends will join them in expressing the most sincere sympathy with the bereaved family in their great sorrow. Mr. Farrow will spend sometime in California before returning to Gleichen, in the hopes that his health will be benefitted thereby.

Mother Writes of Her Decased Soldier Boy

The appended letter from Private Chas. Marshall's mother will be read with pleasure by her many Gleichen friends, who uncomplainingly gave the life of her brave boy for her country:

Unity, Sask.

Dear Mr. Evans.—
I cannot let this time of the year pass over without writing you a few words of thanks for being so prompt in sending the CALL gratis for so long. I have been glad to get it, and look for its coming every week. Please let me pay a small portion towards it.

I was on a visit to Saskatoon for three months last summer for a change as my nerves were so bad. Am glad to say I feel better for it. I am still living with Yorkie and his family on the farm and am quite comfortable. We are not at all isolated here, being only four miles from Unity, a town not quite as big as Gleichen and settled all round.

Although the military authorities cannot send my dear boy back they have done everything they could to let me know all the details of his death. Sent me his personal effects. Just what he had on him. They are not allowed anything else. Also a photo of his grave and a good one to. It is so hard to get them taken as in the day time it is dangerous and they have to watch their chance. His back pay they will send me in two or three weeks. So you see they could do no more. I even received a message from the king and queen; likely they all get one.

Wishing yourself and Mrs. Evans the compliments of the season, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) S. E. MARSHALL

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE is prepared to encourage the development of the Western livestock industry by extending liberal credits to good farmers to purchase breeder and feeder livestock.

FINISH THE FEEDERS IN CANADA

KEEP THE HEIFERS AT HOME

In 1915 about 45,000 head of feeder cattle were taken from the Winnipeg stock yards for distribution among farmers in the Northwestern States, representing a serious loss to Western Canadian farmers.

We wish to assist in stopping this movement. Consult us before selling unfinished stock. If you must sell, let us try to find you a buyer at home and build up your own district.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager



Now is the time to get "big value" for your money. Come into our store and you will go out with big bundles of our splendid goods for little money.

When you buy and try our good goods, you will make our store your store.

Hicks Trading Co.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited.

We now have on hand a very complete and new stock of all kinds of lumber, also a car of cement and one of shingles. In fact our entire stock of building material is.

Brand New

and we respectfully invite you to call and inspect same

No bill too large or none too small for us to furnish. Call and let us give you a figure on that new house or barn. Estimates cheerfully given. We make a specialty of mail order competition and deliver the goods, as promised.

Give us a Trial

C. L. FARROW, Local Mgr.



Everything a smoker wants is handy in our store. Just come in and see for yourself.

J. E. JAMES

AUCTION SALE

of live stock and farm implements
of Mr. H. Hallowell

Thurs. Jan. 25, 1 P.M.

AT

Prospect Farm 3 1-2

Miles N.W. of Gleichen

Horses, Cattle, Chickens

Harness, machinery and

numerous other articles.

Terms cash. No reserve.

A. R. TUDHOPE

Auctioneer

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE
FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT
MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

If you don't get the CALL you will know your subscription is overdue

J. A. RAMSEY
"The Busy Store" :-:- Where the People Trade